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GREENSBORO NURSERIES



1914

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS
PROPRIETORS
GREENSBORO, N. C.

The Nursery Business and Orcharding

The person who grows trees should know what they will do in the orchard. The senior member of our firm is president of three large orchards. The Coveland Orchards, located in Patrick and Carroll Counties, Virginia, The Mt. Airy Orchards, Surry County, N. C., and Raven Rock Orchards, in Patrick County, Virginia. The Coveland Orchards consist of 490 acres, 220 acres set with 13,000 apple trees. Off of a few select acres this year they gathered 1,000 bushels per acre and the bulk of the crop sold at \$6.00 per barrel wholesale. The Mt. Airy Orchards consist of 500 acres, 120 acres set to apple and peach. The Raven Rock Orchards we are opening up in Patrick County, Va.



JOHN A. YOUNG, SR.
President Greensboro Nurseries

With our towns and cities increasing in population there is an ever increasing demand for fruit, with a corresponding increase in prices, and the end does not seem to be in sight. The present high price for fruit would have looked prohibitive a few years ago, but the price keeps soaring and everybody is happy. We are not speculating, we are not boomers of new fruits. We work on a solid commercial basis. We do not sell strawberries that bear fruit every month in the year. We do not boom peach trees that are worth more money than a sky-scraper in New York, but we do sell the best varieties to be had and we point with pride to the peaches and other varieties of fruits we have introduced. The Connet's Southern Early is one of the best peaches ever introduced. The Greensboro is known and appreciated for its worth from Maine to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Greensboro Strawberry is the delight of all who appreciate quality, and other fine fruits that have stood the test. We have a reputation to sustain and cannot afford to make extravagant claims. We offer our patrons our years of experience as Nurserymen and Orchardists, with the accumulative experience of years and the resources at our command to finance a business on business principles, and will supply our patrons the best in the horticultural world at reasonable prices.

HESTER PEACH

Did you ever eat an Early Tillotson Peach? If you haven't you have missed one of the delights of life, the only objection being its small size. The Hester Peach is as large as the largest and as delicious as the Tillotson. We have in this peach a magnificent dessert peach. Large, early, freestone. We thought we were lucky to buy the buds off one little tree for \$25.00, for we never stand back on cost when our customers' interests are at stake.

We only have a few of these trees to offer season 1914. Price, 50c each.

YOUNG'S ISLAND CABBAGE PLANTS

Our people are the largest cabbage plant growers in the world. Sow 70 acres in select cabbage seed on Young's Island, S. C., buying the seed by the ton. The winters there are just severe enough to harden them up while they grow. You don't get little hardened, stunted, frozen plants from us. Do you know what it is to get growing plants instead of plants stunted and frozen by severe cold? We believe you do and that you will see that we are in position to take care of you in the plant line. Charleston Wakefield is one of our leaders. We have all the desirable varieties. Try us. \$1.50 per 1000, cash with order.

Address

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS,
Greensboro, N. C.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

FRUIT TREES, VINES, PLANTS, ETC.

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY

THE GREENSBORO NURSERIES

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Proprietors

GREENSBORO, N. C.

HARDY MARKET ORCHARD FRUITS A SPECIALTY

PREFATORY

IT IS with pleasure and pardonable pride that we present to our patrons and the public this new edition of our Descriptive Catalogue. We make no extravagant announcements, or promises impossible of fulfillment, but believing that "merit will win", we ask your patronage, confident that we can give you full value and entire satisfaction.

Planters all over the country will appreciate the fact that we are

LOCATED IN AN INTERMEDIATE CLIMATE

where stock will not be destroyed or even injured by northern blizzards or extreme southern heat. Our soil is of the character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth, and that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting.

We have been over a third of a century in the nursery business and fruit-growing. The assortments we grow are not restricted to the wants of any particular section, but we aim to grow

THE LEADING VARIETIES

that are in demand throughout our country, including those proved to be reliable.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to us to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious.

In this catalogue we endeavor to give concise, honest descriptions, giving some of the desirable qualities, and an idea of their nature and habits. We do not recommend everything in this list as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some are best adapted to certain localities.

When our patrons desire us to aid them in making a selection of varieties we will cheerfully do so upon their stating to us the general character of their soil and situation, and whether the fruit is wanted for home use, for near market or distant shipment.

We wish to say that we believe the South offers a most inviting field for commercial fruit-growing, both to supply northern markets and to be prepared to supply the manufacturing cities and communities that are certain to be built up right in our midst.

While we will most gladly lend a helping hand to the commercial grower, still our most cherished aspiration is to see the hills and valleys of the South dotted over with fruit-gardens and orchards, and the homes of the people surrounded with shade-trees, shrubbery and flowers.

Being owners and directors in some of the largest commercial apple orchards in the South, we believe we are in position to give valuable advice as to location, varieties, etc.

BUSINESS NOTES

Our Shipping Season commences about October 20th, and continues with but slight interruption until about April 1st.

Order Early in the Season.—Don't wait until you are all ready to set the trees and plants, and then send your order marked, "fill at once, as my ground is ready"; but please remember that we may have other orders on hand, received previous to yours, that must be filled first; and if you have

given us an order, and wish to change it, please do not wait until the rush of the shipping season when hundreds of orders have to be despatched in a single day.

Write Orders Plainly on a separate sheet, and do not include them in the body of letter.

Give plain and explicit directions for marking and shipping. When no shipping directions are given, we will use our best judgment in forwarding, but in no case do we assume any responsibility after delivery to the forwarders.

Always in writing to us give name and address plainly and in full. No matter how lately or how often you may have written to us, always give name, postoffice, county and state in full, and distinctly.

Remit by draft, postoffice money order, express money order, express or registered letter. Terms cash with the order, unless otherwise agreed.

Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. While we insure our stock in good condition when it leaves our hands, we at the same time disclaim any liability for any failure after it leaves our care, whether from defective planting, faulty treatment, unfavorable seasons, or any other cause whatever. And while we guarantee our stock true to name, and exercise the greatest care to have it so, we will not be held responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove untrue.

We desire to commend our traveling salesmen to the public. We employ no one to represent us unless he can furnish satisfactory evidence that he is honest and reliable, and has a reputation at stake.

Letters on horticultural subjects cheerfully answered; but we respectfully request that you write briefly and to the point.

Mistakes.—We make them occasionally, and hold ourselves in readiness promptly to rectify them, so far as possible. Stock should be carefully examined and counted on receipt; if not right, write us at once, good-naturedly if you can, but write anyhow, stating exactly what the trouble is. As it is beyond our power to control the season or treatment of stock after receipt, we cannot pay attention to complaints unless promptly made.

We are equipped with a first-class fumigating plant so that we can fumigate stock before shipment as required by the State law.

To Dealers.—All dealers are hereby warned against using our catalogue in effecting their sales, unless they have a contract with us to supply them trees, etc., as we cannot allow salesmen to use our catalogue or represent their trees as coming from our establishment unless there is a contract existing between us.

Guarantee of Genuineness.—While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves, that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS,
Greensboro, N. C.

Hints on Transplanting and Care of Trees

It is in the highest degree important that every cultivator of trees should understand the art of transplanting, as upon this operation depends in a great measure their feebleness or vigor afterwards, their sluggish or thrifty growth, and indeed, vitality itself. We give a few important instructions that, if strictly followed, will insure to the purchaser of healthy stock the desired result of his investment.

Size of Trees.—Select thrifty young trees, rather than old or very large ones; the former bear transplanting better, can be more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

When trees arrive at their destination, they should be unpacked as soon as possible, and roots placed immediately in a trench, and covered somewhat deeply with mellow earth, from whence they may be taken, a few at a time, as wanted for planting. While trees are out of the ground the roots must be protected from sun and air.

The Soil.—Let the soil be well drained if not naturally so, as no satisfactory results can be expected where the surplus water cannot readily escape; then put it in a condition good enough for a crop of wheat or corn by repeated plowing and the application of manure as may be needful.

Time for Planting.—A tree planted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April.

Pruning.—The proper pruning of a tree at the time of planting, and regularly thereafter, is essential. The first thing to be done is to cut off the ends of all bruised or broken roots, with a sharp knife, as a clean cut will heal much sooner than a bruise. Next, if it be a standard tree for the orchard, trim it up to four or five limbs, suitable to form the top, and cut each of the side limbs back to a bud, four or five inches from the body of the tree, leaving the leader or central limb from eight to twelve inches long. When there are no side limbs suitable for this purpose, the tree should be divested of all its branches and headed back to a proper height to form the top; cut back one-year-old peach to a single stem two or three feet high.

Cut back grape vines to two or three eyes; let only one grow first year.

Cut back raspberries and blackberries to within one foot of the ground.

Cut back gooseberries and currants to one or two eyes of last season's growth.

Planting.—Dig the hole large enough to receive all the roots without crowding or bending them; then partly fill with good surface earth, so as to fit it for the tree to stand about the same depth that it did in the nursery; then put the tree in the place thus prepared for it, and fill in the finest of the soil, working it thoroughly among the roots with the hands, and when full pack it moderately from the outside of the hole towards the body of the tree.

Mulching.—Mulching newly planted trees will be found particularly beneficial in guarding against the effects of the drought. Cover the ground from the tree beyond the end of the roots with a layer of coarse manure or litter, six to eight inches deep. Do not use horse stable manure near the body of apple trees, as it will cause wooly aphids.

Cultivation.—Cultivate your young trees as well as you do your corn or cotton.

Do not plant small grain or corn among the young trees, but sweet potatoes, peas, cotton, etc., if well cultivated and manured, may be planted during the first few years after planting in the orchard, without injury. Do not let horses or cattle run in an orchard unless you wish to destroy it.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong-growing Cherries	20 feet apart each way
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 feet apart each way
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 20 feet apart each way
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 feet apart each way
Grapes	Rows 8 to 10 feet apart—7 to 16 feet in rows
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 feet apart
Strawberries, for field culture	1 to 1½ by 3 to 3½ feet apart
Strawberries, for garden culture	1 to 2 feet apart

Rule.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

NUMBER OF TREES AND PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Dist. apart each way	Number of plants	Dist. apart each way	Number of plants	Dist. apart each way	Number of plants
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 "	537	20 "	108
3 "	4,840	10 "	435	25 "	69
4 "	2,722	12 "	302	30 "	48
5 "	1,742	14 "	222	35 "	37
6 "	1,210	15 "	193	40 "	25
7 "	888	16 "	170		

INSECT REMEDIES

Owing to the rapid increase of the insect enemies and fungous diseases that the fruit-grower has to contend with, and in answer to the numerous inquiries we are constantly receiving, we give a summary of the most approved methods of dealing with the most destructive of these foes.

Insects Affecting the Trunk.—The Round-headed Apple Borer (*Saperda candida*). This grub is hatched from the egg of a brownish beetle with two longitudinal white stripes along its back, which deposits its eggs early in summer near the surface of the ground, where the bark is tender. As soon as hatched, the grub gnaws its way into the inner bark or sapwood and continues to girdle and perforate the trunk during three summers, coming out of the tree at the end of three years in the butterfly form, again to continue the propagation of the species. Examine the tree and cut the borer out with the point of a knife, or kill them by thrusting a flexible wire into the holes. The place where the larva enters can usually be detected by the sawdust-like castings that are pushed out. To prevent the parent moth from laying eggs, apply to trunk of tree the last of April or early in May, and again about a month later, the following solution: 1 quart soft soap, 2 gallons water heated to boiling; then add 1 pint crude carbolic acid. Apply with scrub brush or cloth.

The Peach Borer (*Ægeria exitiosa*). This grub hatches from eggs deposited (usually during May, but also at different times until last of September) by a slender, dark blue, four-winged moth, and becomes a small white borer, penetrates and devours the bark and sapwood, emerges again the next spring in winged form, and deposits eggs for another generation. Cut out the borers as recommended under apple tree borers. Earth up (about one foot high) around the trunk of the trees in early spring, and level down in October, and when leveling down if any grubs have entered trace and kill them. If you don't earth up, apply solution as recommended for apple tree borers.

All borers that infest nut trees, shade trees and grape vines, should be hunted out and killed.

Insects Infecting Foliage and Twigs.—Caterpillars. Of these the most destructive is *Clisiocampa Americana*. Every one is familiar with the web-like nests which they form on the twigs and in the forks of the branches in spring. Destroy these nests as soon as they appear in the spring. Do this work in the early morning, on small trees stripping the nests off by hand and crushing under foot; on larger trees use a pole with a fork on the end, and by twisting in the nest, pull down and destroy. Or apply 3 pounds arsenate of

lead and $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons lime and sulphur, 50 gallons water, just at the time you spray for the codling-moth, as the same application destroys both.

Canker-Worm (*Anisopteryx vernata*). The sluggish, wingless female moth rises out of the ground very early in the spring and slowly ascends the trunk of the tree, laying eggs in clusters on the bark, to which they are secured by a grayish varnish. These usually hatch about the time the young leaves begin to grow, when the little worms at once begin to feed on the foliage. **Remedy 1.** Encircle the trunk of the tree with bands of canvas or heavy paper, four or five inches wide, which have been thickly smeared with tar, or the residuum of kerosene oil, thus trapping the female moth. Use arsenate of lead as above.

Grape-vine Flea-Beetle (*Haltica chalybea*). Dust the plants with a mixture of one part of Paris green or London purple to fifty parts of flour and-plaster or leached ashes; one application is usually sufficient.

Grape Leaf-Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). **Remedy.** Pass between the rows at night with a torch, shaking the vines to start the insects. They will fly to the light and be destroyed.

Plant-Lice. **Remedy.** Spray with kerosene emulsion, made as follows: 2 parts kerosene to 1 part solution made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. hard soap in 1 gallon boiling water and churn the mixture until the whole forms a creamy mass which will thicken into a jelly-like mass on cooling. The soap solution must be hot when the kerosene is added, but, of course, must not be near the fire. The emulsion thus made must be diluted with 9 parts water to 1 of emulsion. A decoction made from boiling 3 lbs. tobacco stems, or tobacco, and 1 gallon water is also good, both to be applied with sprayer.

Scolythus Rugulosus. A minute insect that punctures the upper base of the spurs of the peach. **Remedy.** We can only suggest the burning of all affected trees in June as soon as noticed.

Insects Affecting the Fruit.—**Apple-worm or Codling-moth** (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). The worst enemy of the apple. The parent moth of this insect deposits its eggs in spring in the blossom end of the young apple before the latter has turned down on its stem. From this egg there hatches a small worm that eats its way toward the core, feeding and increasing in size as the apple develops, causing the fruit to drop prematurely. **Remedy.** $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons commercial lime and sulphur, 3 lbs. paste arsenate of lead, or the equivalent of powdered arsenate. The lime and sulphur may be omitted, as it is intended to kill any young scale that may be hatching from any old scale that may have escaped the winter spraying, also as a fungicide. Apply just after the blossoms have fallen and before the young apple has turned down on its stem; and in case there is a washing rain soon afterwards repeat the application. Apply by means of a force pump and spray nozzle, throwing the liquid above the tree so that it will settle in a fine mist.

Curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). This greatest enemy of the plum and some other stone fruits, also affects the apple and other kinds. **Remedy 1.** Jar the trees and catch the insects upon sheets and burn or otherwise destroy them. **Remedy 2.** Spray the plum trees soon after blossoms fall, with formula for codling-moth, repeating the application once or twice at intervals of ten days. Keep the mixture well stirred.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). Scientific men who have had experience and are qualified to know, recommend lime sulphur mixture. Spray in December and again later in February or early March. It is essential that this spraying should be thoroughly done. We would suggest if your trees are affected with this scale that you write to the state entomologist of your state, or to the United States entomologist at Washington, D. C., asking them for special and full instructions as to the latest treatment, and they will cheerfully give it to you. We attach the latest formula for making this wash:

Lime and Sulphur Wash.—Lime, unslacked, 30 lbs.; sulphur ground, 20 lbs.; water to make 60 gallons. Place 8 or 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. Stir in the sulphur as rapidly as convenient and from time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, chang-

ing in color through several shades of yellow. Boil two hours, then dilute with the required amount of water, preferably hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam. Commercial lime and sulphur is ready to apply by diluting. For winter spraying use 1 gallon of the lime and sulphur to 9 gallons water; for summer use 1 gallon lime and sulphur to 25 gallons water.

The lime and sulphur wash is now generally recommended and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

FUNGOUS DISEASES

This is the term properly applied to a majority of the ailments among plants which are commonly and loosely designated by such names as blast, blight, mildew, rot, rust, scab and smut.

Black-Rot in Grapes. Spray with Bordeaux mixture, made as follows: Copper sulfate (blue vitriol) 4 pounds; quicklime (not air-slaked) 4 pounds; (of dry air-slaked lime or hydrate of lime one-fourth more); water to make 50 gallons.

Dissolve the copper sulfate in about two gallons of hot water, contained in a wooden vessel, by stirring, or even better by suspending the sulfate contained in a cheese cloth sack, in a large bucketful of cold water. With the cold water and cheese cloth bag a longer time is required. Pour the sulfate solution into the barrel or tank used for spraying, and fill one-third to one-half full of water. Slake the lime by addition of a small quantity of water, and when slaked cover freely with water and stir. Pour the milk of lime thus made into the copper sulfate, straining it through a brass wire strainer of about 30 meshes to the inch. Pour more water over the remaining lime, stir and pour into the other; repeat this operation until all the lime but stone lumps or sand is taken up in the milk of lime. Now add water to make 50 gallons in the tank. After thorough agitation the mixture is ready to apply. The mixture must be made fresh before using, and any left over for a time should be thrown out or fresh lime added.

Commencing early in the season and repeating about every two weeks as long as danger lasts; or during the latter half of the season use Formula 6, Remedy 2. Manila paper bags securely pinned over the bunches early in the season are also a preventive and at the same time are a protection against birds, wasps, etc.

Powdery Mildew in Grapes. Dust the vines with powdered sulphur two or three times during the season.

Apple-Scab. Try spraying with Bordeaux just after the leaves expand, and repeat three or four times through the season.

Blight in Pears and Apples. Cut off and burn all affected parts as soon as noticed.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The apple is our most useful fruit, and there can be no question as to the propriety and necessity of the farmer planting apples enough to secure an abundant supply through the whole year.

As to growing apples for market, while we would not base our expectations for profit entirely on reports of crops that have yielded profits of \$300 to \$400 per acre, or on the fact that single trees have produced \$30 to \$50 worth of apples at one crop, yet we believe that with a judicious selection of varieties and good culture, apples will prove more remunerative than any farm crop that can be grown. Ten years from planting, good bearing varieties may be relied on to yield three barrels per tree; this gives us one hundred and fifty barrels per acre, from trees planted thirty feet apart or fifty trees per acre. If sold at only one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, this would give \$225 per acre. But even half this sum, when we consider the rapidly increasing productiveness of the trees for many years, will satisfy any reasonable man of the expediency of planting large orchards of apple trees.

The season of ripening and use given for each variety applies to our own locality. Buyers must make due allowance corresponding with difference of latitude and elevation.

APPLE TREES

EARLY APPLES

YELLOW MAY.—Small, round, sub-acid, juicy, pleasant flavor. Valuable for its earliness. Tree erect in growth, very productive. Ripe last of May and first of June.

EARLY HARVEST.—Medium to large size, yellow, roundish, oblate, juicy, tender, fine sub-acid flavor. Gives general satisfaction. Middle to last of June.

EARLY RIPE.—Similar to Early Harvest; larger, quality and color about the same; ten days later; tree an erect grower and good bearer. July.

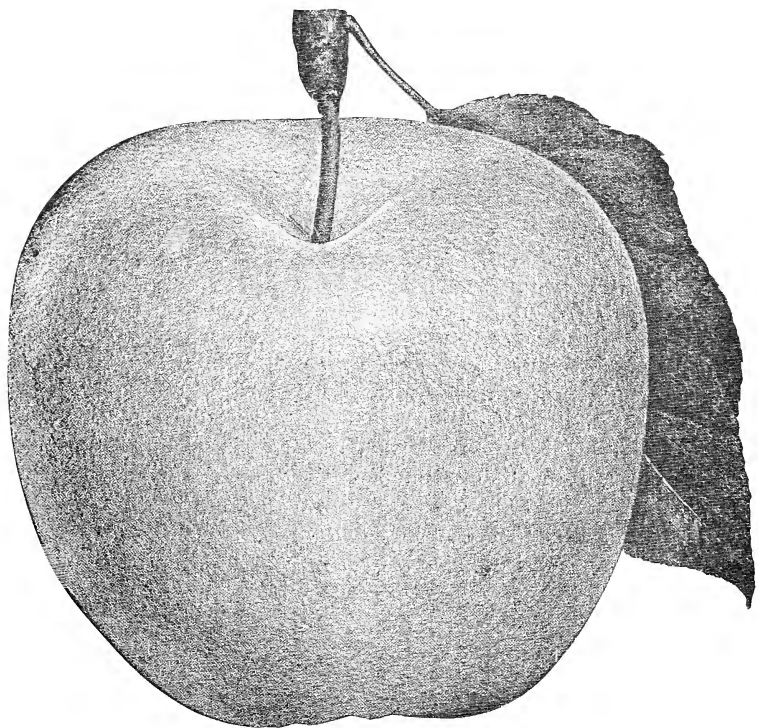
RED ASTRACHAN.—Rather large, deep red, rich flavor; a beautiful apple and fine for market. Tree a fine, vigorous, erect grower and bears abundantly. Middle to last of June.

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY.—Has been shown at several of our Fruit Fairs and was the finest apple on exhibition. Every person who saw it was amazed at its beauty. Medium to large size; slightly ribbed; color, whitish striped and splashed with light and dark red. August 1st to 15th.

CAROLINA RED JUNE.—Medium size, oblong, conical, fine deep red, juicy and refreshing in flavor. Tree vigorous and bears young and abundantly. Highly prized for market. Last half of June and July.

ECKEL'S RED SWEET JUNE.—Size above medium, somewhat oblong,

very red, sweet and very agreeable flavor; begins with the Carolina Red June and continues for four or five weeks. Good and bears abundantly.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—Valuable as an early market variety, medium to large, light yellow. June.

YELLOW SWEET JUNE.—Medium size, roundish; rich, juicy, sugary, agreeable flavor. Tree erect, thrifty and prolific. Good for cooking and eating. Ripens with Red June.

SINE QUA NON.—Medium size, roundish, conical, pale greenish yellow; rich, juicy, aromatic. Tree a slow grower, good bearer. July.

EARLY JOE.—Small, striped with red; very fine flavor. Tree vigorous and productive. July.

SUMMER ROSE.—Small to medium size, yellow ground and beautifully striped and clouded with bright red; flesh tender, juicy, crisp, excellent. Tree a slow grower, but abundant bearer, blooms late and is seldom injured by late frosts. July.

LATE SUMMER APPLES

SUMMER PEARMAIN.—Medium size, roundish conical, pale yellow, with dull red streaks; rich, juicy, nearly sweet, a fine apple. Tree a slow grower, but good bearer. The nursery trees of this and Red June are generally one-third smaller than the other varieties of the same age. August.

YELLOW HORSE.—Large, yellow, with red cheek; rich, juicy, sub-acid, a little tart when not fully ripe; fine for cooking, drying and cider. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. August.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH.—Medium to large oblate, pale yellow ground, with a red cheek or blush; flesh white, tender, sprightly, pleasant sub-acid, rich flavor. Tree spreading in its habit, vigorous and very productive. Last half August and September.

FALL APPLES

BONUM.—A remarkably fine apple. It was exhibited at two meetings of the American Pomological Society, held in New York and Rochester, N. Y., and it was regarded as one of the finest table apples in America. It originated in Davidson county, N. C. Fruit medium size, roundish, oblate, greenish yellow, covered with red in the sun; rich, juicy, high flavor. Should be in every orchard and fruit garden. September and October.

GRIMES' GOLDEN PIPPIN.—Medium, oblong, rich yellow color; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with good sub-acid flavor. October.

BUCKINGHAM.—Large to very large, striped, juicy, rich, very agreeable flavor, a very popular Southern variety; fine for the table, cider or culinary purposes. Tree upright, thrifty, and bears young and enormous crops of well matured fruit. September and November.

COE.—Large, roundish-ovate, slightly oblique, regular, smooth, striped red on yellow; flesh tender with sub-acid flavor, good, and one of the prettiest apples in our collection. September and October.

GRAVENSTEIN.—Rather large, roundish, slightly oblate, obtusely and obscurely ribbed, surface a little wavy; striped and splashed with bright red on a yellow ground; cavity rather deep; calyx large; basin deep, narrow; flesh tender, juicy, very rich, sub-acid or rather acid, high flavored. Mid-autumn. Productive, handsome, and excellent. Fine in all localities. Shoots strong, becoming smooth and shining, ascending. October.

PINE STUMP.—Medium to large size, roundish, fine deep red in the sun, streaked in the shade; flesh yellow, juicy, rich, aromatic, high flavor. Tree upright, spreading, hardy, thrifty and very productive. Native of Eastern Carolina. October and January.

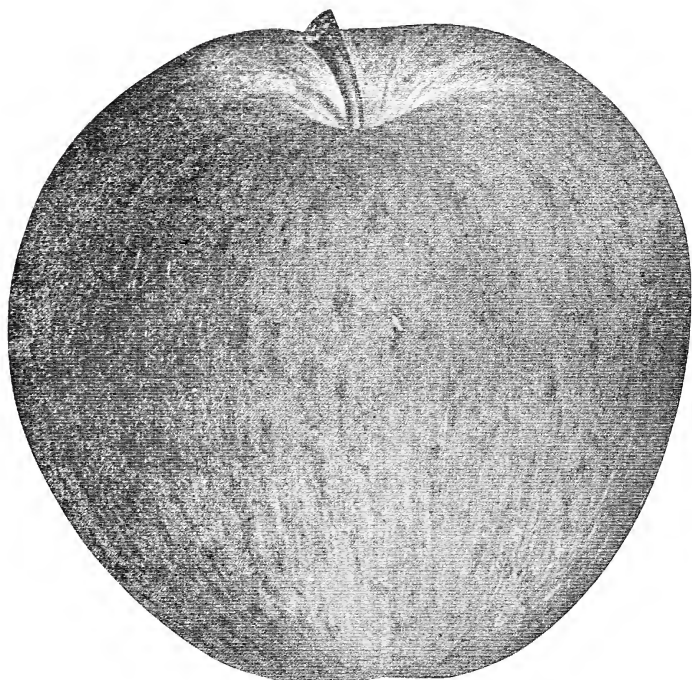
KING OF TOMPKINS COUNTY.—(King Apple). Fruit very large, roundish or oblate, angular, skin yellowish, striped and clouded with fine dark and light red; flesh yellowish, tender, with a rich and very agreeable flavor. Tree a strong grower and good bearer. December.

CLARK'S PEARMAIN.—Medium size, roundish ovate, pale yellow, rich juicy, vinous, saccharine, aromatic flavor. Tree vigorous, upright, spreading, productive. October to January.

MEDIUM WINTER APPLES

ROME BEAUTY.—Tree a moderate grower. Succeeds well at the Southwest. A late bloomer. Fruit large, roundish, approaching conic; yellow, shaded and striped with bright red, and sprinkled with light dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Good. October to December.

WINESAP.—One of the most popular apples in cultivation. The fruit is medium to large size, roundish, slightly oblong, conical; color dark red, with occasional streaks, flesh yellow, juicy, crisp, rich, vinous aromatic flavor, fine for winter cider as well as other uses. Tree vigorous, spreading, and bears annual and abundant crops, and succeeds well in nearly all soils and locations. October to March.



STAYMAN WINESAP

STAYMAN'S WINESAP.—A seedling of the Winesap, originated with Dr. J. Stayman, Leavenworth, Kansas. We give his description: "Tree very vigorous, open, irregular, spreading, wood very dark; dark heavy foliage; an early and very abundant bearer, tree much in appearance like Winesap; fruit hangs well on the tree. Fruit medium to large, heavy, oblate, conical, regular; greenish yellow, mostly covered and indistinctly splashed, mixed and striped with dark red dots, numerous, distinct gray; stem of medium length, slender; cavity wide, deep, much russeted, extending, regular; calyx large, open, or half open, erect, large; basin—rather narrow, abrupt, deep furrowed; core medium; flesh yellow, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid, aromatic; quality best. Season January to May."

ARK. MAMMOTH BLACK.—Resembles the Winesap in every way except the tree is a better and much more vigorous grower, and the fruit is larger, many specimens being 12 inches in circumference; color even a darker red, flesh firmer, and most important of all, a long keeper. Flavor milder, more of a sub-acid, but fully equal to the Winesap. All who know the Winesap's value, the chief objection being its small size, will understand at once the great prize found in the new variety, equal to Winesap in all and excelling it in so many most important points.

ROMANITE.—Medium to large, roundish, oval or oblong, brownish red, rich, juicy, nearly sweet, very good. Tree spreading, vigorous and very productive. October to February.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG (Carolina Baldwin).—Medium to large; pale yellow, streaked and splashed with dull red; fine grained, rich, juicy, very good. Tree vigorous, spreading. October to February.

GULLY.—Medium to large size, brownish red, sometimes striped and splashed with brownish red; fine grained, juicy, rich, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree upright, spreading and very productive, and comes into bearing at an early age. Originated in Warren County, N. C., and is the most popular winter apple in that county. Should be planted in rich soil or highly improved soil to make the best large fruit. October to March.

BEN DAVIS.—Large, striped, a very pretty apple; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy, sub-acid. Tree upright, vigorous and very productive. October to March.

CAROLINA BEAUTY.—The fruit is large, deep crimson color, form roundish, flattened at the ends; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, crisp, with a very fine, spicy aromatic flavor. Tree a fine grower, and regular bearer. Ripe in October and November.

VIRGINIA BEAUTY.—Large, conical, red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Mid-winter.

LATE WINTER APPLES

SHOCKLEY.—A native of Jackson County, Georgia. Medium size, roundish, conical, yellow ground, striped and splashed with crimson; sub-acid. Tree quite upright, vigorous, healthy, and bears very heavy crops of well-matured fruit. Keeps well until May and June.

WINTER NEVERFAIL.—Medium size, roundish, red, juicy, rich, aromatic; one of the best Southern seedlings, and a very desirable and profitable apple, as it matures and keeps well without the usual care. Being exposed to the action of frost does not affect this fruit; it keeps well anywhere if sheltered during the winter, and it will hang on the tree until December and then keep well.

ALBEMARLE PIPPIN.—Large, roundish, slightly lop-sided, remotely conical or else a little flattened; dull green, becoming a yellowish green, sometimes with a slight blush. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, fine-grained, with a high, fine flavor. Keeps until spring, retaining its fresh, crispy, sprightly flavor. Tree of rather slow growth. Succeeds well in Albemarle County, Va., and all similar sections in the mountains of Virginia and North Carolina. One of the best varieties for foreign markets. November to April.

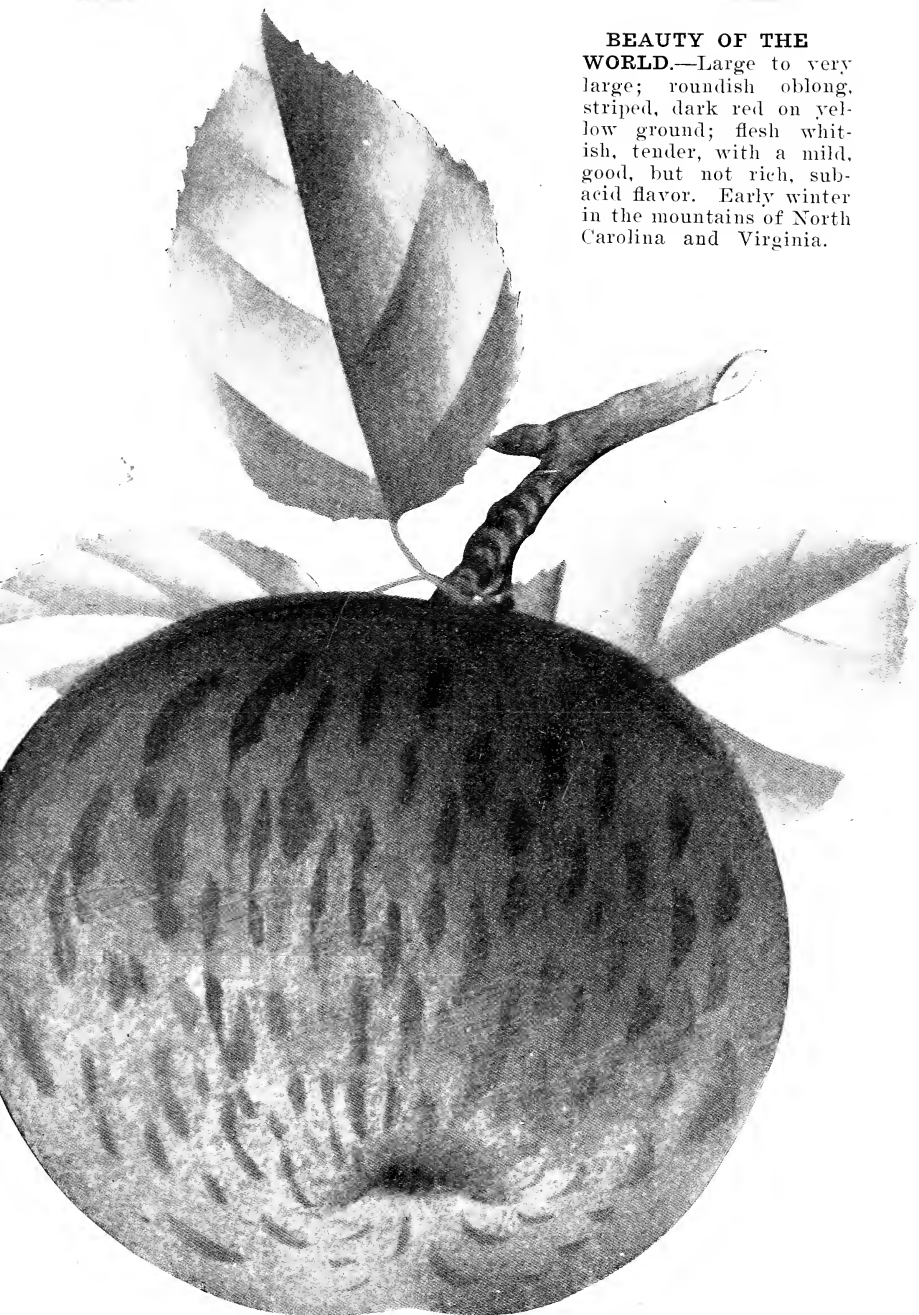
NANSEMOND BEAUTY.—Originated in Nansemond County, Va. A very popular apple wherever known. The tree is upright, vigorous and productive. Fruit large, rather oblong, conical, deep red, sub-acid, juicy, rich, fine flavor. Matures and keeps well through winter until March or April.

MATAMUSKEET.—Medium size, dull purplish red; flesh firm, moderately juicy, quite rich, high vinous flavor. Tree succeeds well if planted in rich or highly improved loamy soil, and in such soil the fruit is often of large size, and more luscious in flavor than in ordinary soil. January and March.

YATES.—Best of a class of small winter apples; flesh fine-grained, rich, vinous, aromatic, luscious flavor; fills the place of Hall, Bar Seedling and Johnson's Red. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. November to April.

BEAUTY OF THE

WORLD.—Large to very large; roundish oblong, striped, dark red on yellow ground; flesh whitish, tender, with a mild, good, but not rich, sub-acid flavor. Early winter in the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia.

**BEAUTY OF THE WORLD**

WINTER BANANA.—Originated in Indiana. Highly endorsed by the Michigan Horticultural Society and will, we think, succeed in our Piedmont and mountain sections. Large, fine-grained, golden yellow, shaded with red; rich, juicy, sub-acid, fine flavor; good keeper; erect, thrifty grower, young and prolific bearer. Winter.

MCCULLER'S WINTER.—Originated in Wake County, N. C., and is one of the best keepers yet introduced. Succeeds well in the cotton belts. Medium dark, and light red; quality good. January to March.

RED LIMBERTWIG.—Medium size, streaked and shaded with pale red or greenish yellow; rich and aromatic; a very popular and profitable apple in the mountains, but does not succeed well toward the coast, as it rots and drops off prematurely in many localities. January to March in the mountains.

SEEDLESS AND CORELESS.—Origin, Virginia; medium size, sub-acid, late keeper, tree good grower, a real curiosity, as more than nine apples out of ten are destitute of seed, while occasionally an apple will be found with two or three seeds and an imperfect core; flowers with short petals almost indistinct. Recommended as a curiosity, has no commercial value.

WINTER SWEET PARADISE.—Medium, yellow; good bearer; fine quality. November to February.

JONATHAN.—Medium in size, round-ovate, or approaching truncate conical; regular, nearly covered with brilliant stripes of clear red on a pale yellow ground; stalk slender; basin very distinct, rather deep; flesh white, very rich, spicy, sub-acid. Keeps through winter. Shoots slender, diverging. Tree very productive; fruit always handsome and fair.

YORK IMPERIAL (Johnson's Fine Winter).—Medium, oblong, angular, oblique, smooth; yellow, shaded, indistinct red stripes; basin deep, wide, eye nearly closed, cavity deep, narrow, russeted; stem short; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, sub-acid, good. Winter. An excellent shipping apple; always brings high prices.

LOWE.—An apple that has been in cultivation in the southeast corner of Guilford County for some time, but has not been much known outside the neighborhood where it originated, until recently. It is medium, dull red on yellow ground; quality the best, and in Guilford County will keep until May.

SPARGER.—Originated near Mt. Airy, N. C. Medium size, round; red, with white dots; sub-acid; good annual bearer. December to April.

GANO (Red Ben Davis).—Large, smooth; deep red; attractive and good. An early annual and prolific bearer.

The following winter apples we recommend particularly for the Cotton Belt country:

Lowe, Winesap, Shockley, Ben Davis, Gully, Mattamuskeet, Yates, Winter Neverfail, Nansemond Beauty, Carolina Beauty, McCuller's Winter, Pine Stump.

Winter apples best suited to Piedmont sections:

Winesap, Stayman's Winesap, Arkansas, Mammoth Black Twig, McCuller's Winter, Ben Davis, Gully, Lowe, Pine Stump, York Imperial.

Winter apples best suited to the Mountainous sections:

Arkansas, Mammoth Black Twig, Ben Davis, Royal Limbertwig, Winesap, Virginia Beauty, Baldwin, Albemarle Pippin, York Imperial, Stayman, Winesap, Red Limbertwig, Sparger.

Note.—The early and fall apples given will succeed in all sections.

CRABS FOR PRESERVING AND JELLY

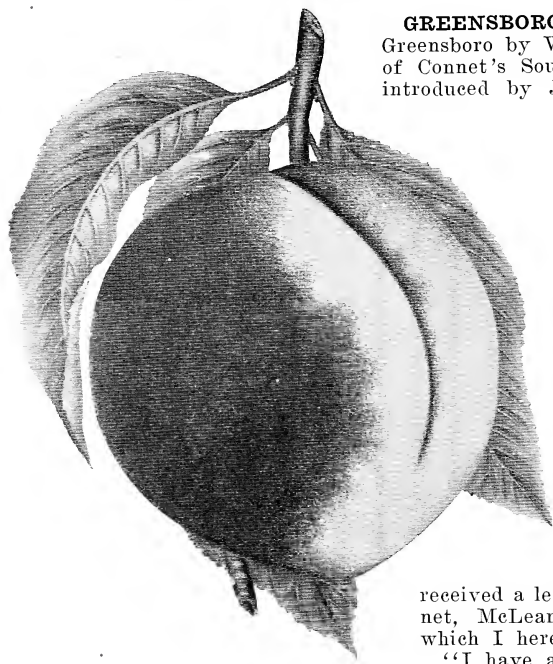
RED SIBERIAN, small; **RED SIBERIAN**, large. Both very nice.

YELLOW SIBERIAN.—Very beautiful in bloom and fruit.

WHITE HONEY CRAB.—One of the finest of little eating apples, rich golden yellow, delicious flavor; a few in a room will perfume the house. This is one of the most delightful apples grown, and should be in every collection.

PEACH TREES

F, for free; C, for cling; S. C., for semi-cling.



GREENSBORO PEACH
(One-third natural size)

GREENSBORO PEACH.—Originated in Greensboro by W. G. Balsey. A seedling of Connet's Southern Early, bought and introduced by John A. Young. Earlier and larger than Alexander. Beautiful crimson with yellow tint. This is one of the very finest peaches we have introduced from seed of Connet's Early.

CONNET'S SOUTHERN EARLY.—From which the Greensboro and Oklahoma Queen and Beauty originated, was introduced by these Nurseries in 1884, and is without doubt the finest July peach that has been brought to notice for years. We have to hear the first unfavorable report from it.

On July 3rd, 1884, we received a letter from Rev. Alfred Connet, McLeansville, N. C., a part of which I here insert:

"I have a seedling peach tree that is a treasure. It is not over three years old. A day or two ago I counted 139 peaches on it, and not a small

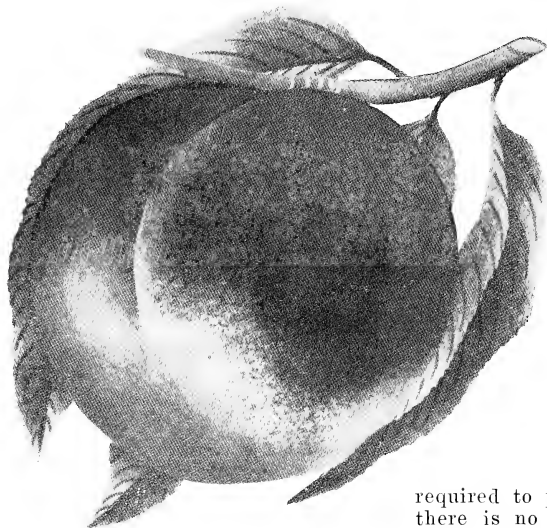
peach among them; some of them I measured, and found them eight inches in circumference. They are beginning to ripen. Wet as the weather is, they are remarkably free from rot. The tree is from the seed of a peach bought on the cars."

Knowing Mr. Connet to be a gentleman of veracity, and well acquainted with the growth of fine fruit, I at once went to examine the fruit, and to say the least, I was astonished, and so well pleased with the peach that I purchased the entire control of the tree.

This peach is of a creamy white, with bright red blush on exposed side. It is a very large size, free stone, and of an excellent flavor, peculiar to

itself; ripening from the first to the fourteenth of July and ready for market at a time when fine peaches are scarce. Taking its large size and delicious flavor into consideration, I have no hesitancy in saying that it is one of the finest peaches that has ever been offered to the public. Originating, as it did, in the South, it can be relied on as a peach that will succeed in a Southern climate. S. C.

TWO GRAND NEW TWIN PEACHES FROM OKLAHOMA.—Sure to succeed wherever the peach will grow and fruit because they are seedlings of the Connet's Southern Early from which the Greensboro originated, and



OKLAHOMA BEAUTY
(One-fourth natural size)

the Connet and Greensboro are everywhere acknowledged as standards and leaders. The originator of these two grand peaches was Rev. Alfred Connet, formerly of North Carolina, now of Oklahoma. While in North Carolina he originated Connet's Southern Early, from which the Greensboro originated. These may have been accidents, but he had a set purpose in view when he originated Oklahoma Beauty and Oklahoma Queen. It is to be regretted that the originator of new fruits seldom if ever gets paid for the work and pains

required to produce a new variety, as there is no way to copyright a fruit which would insure the originator a just recompense for his labors. Hence, with the originator it must be a labor of love, and they are entitled to a place

among the benefactors of their race.

OKLAHOMA BEAUTY.—Nearly round, is more highly colored than the Greensboro, three days earlier, and equals it in every other respect. Some specimens measuring eight inches in circumference. S. C.

OKLAHOMA QUEEN.—Ripens one week after Greensboro; very large; white creamy ground with beautiful blush. S. C.

TRIUMPH.—Originated in Georgia. Ripens with Alexander, an abundant bearer. Trees makes a very strong growth; fruit medium size, with very small pit; surface is yellow, nearly covered with red and dark crimson in the sun; flesh bright yellow. Nearly free when fully ripe, of excellent flavor.

ALEXANDER.—A peach similar to the Amsden, except that it is sometimes larger and more richly colored with streaks of dark red, when fully ripe. Market variety, and takes the place of Amsden and Waterloo. S. C.

EARLY BEATRICE.—Small to medium size; red, juicy and very fine flavor when fully ripe. First of July. S. C.

EARLY RIVERS.—Large, creamy white, with pink cheek, and sometimes streaked; juicy, fine refreshing flavor. 25th of July. F.

SNEED.—A distinct variety of the China Cling type, and is claimed to be ten days earlier than Alexander. Has large bloom, and in quality equal to Alexander. S. C.

BURKE.—Very large, roundish, oblong; skin pale cream color, slightly shaded with red; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and vinous. Ripe last of July.

FLATUS ST. JOHN.—Large, yellow, red cheek; rich, juicy and very fine flavor. First of July. F.

MISS LOLO.—Chinese type; originated in Texas; found to succeed in various sections; not so large as Connet's Southern Early; excellent quality, and is a great favorite with some. Ripe same season as Connet's Southern Early. F.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Chinese Cling type; large, skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. July.

CARMAN.—The Texas "Farm and Ranch" says of this peach: "Large size, oblong, resembling the Elberta, and is the best flavored early peach we know; skin tough, just the peach to ship a long distance. Broadly oval in form, pointed; skin yellowish white, dotted and flecked with red; flesh creamy white, slightly tinted red; of a sprightly vinous flavor, freestone." Ripe July 1st to 15th.

MAYFLOWER.—Very early, ripening last of May to June 10th; red, medium size; the earliness, fine color and eating quality of this peach makes it a great market peach.

TRYON.—A perfect gem from the hill country of Western North Carolina. Of all peaches of recent introduction this is the peachiest. With a basket of these peaches before him the old man can again turn to his boyhood days, "when everything tasted good from the half-ripe apple to the sour grapes that he would risk neck and limb to reach in the top of the old gum tree." An old-time peach. Large, red, blush on creamy translucent skin. Being a freestone of such attractive appearance and delicious flavor, it is bound to be a great favorite. Last of July and first of August.

NETTIE CORBETT.—Originated in Gates County, N. C.; fruit large, of a dingy yellowish color; flesh fine-grained and vinous; streaks of red mingled with yellow; fine flesh; freestone. It belongs to the class of Indian or Georgia peaches, and is said to be one of the finest of this class. Ripe last of August.

BUTLER'S LATE.—Originated in Virginia; fruit large size; skin greenish white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and of fine flavor; tree vigorous and very productive. Ripe August 20th.

WHITE ENGLISH.—Large, white; rich, juicy and excellent; first half of September. C.

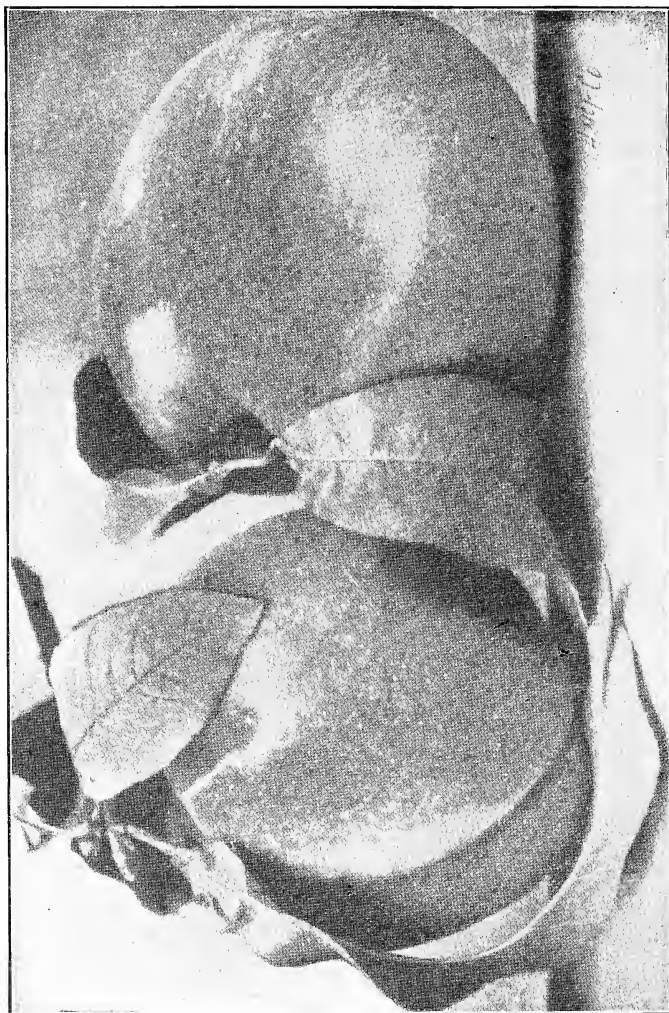
EVERBEARING.—Begins to ripen about the middle of July in North Carolina, continuing successive crops until September, having fruit in all stages of development at the same time. Fruit creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple; freestone of the Indian type. This peach can only be recommended as a novelty for the yard or garden, and not for general planting, as it would not be a success as a market peach, or for general use.

EARLY TILLOTSON.—Medium size, mostly red, very juicy and excellent flavor. Ripens first of July. F.

MATHEW'S BEAUTY.—A new variety originated at Cuthbert, Ga. It is of the largest size, skin golden yellow, streaked with red; flesh yellow, very fine texture, firm and rich, with excellent flavor; a perfect freestone. August 1st.

LARGE EARLY YORK.—Large, with red cheek; juicy, rich and fine flavored. A choice market peach. First part of July. F.

NO. 1.—Large to very large, roundish-oblong, regular; flesh white to the stone, tinted with red streak on a yellowish ground; rich, vinous flavor, equal in flavor to the August peaches. Semi-cling. This is a fine peach to grow in connection with the Greensboro and Connet's Southern Early, as it ripens between these two excellent varieties. Ripens from the 1st to the 10th of July.

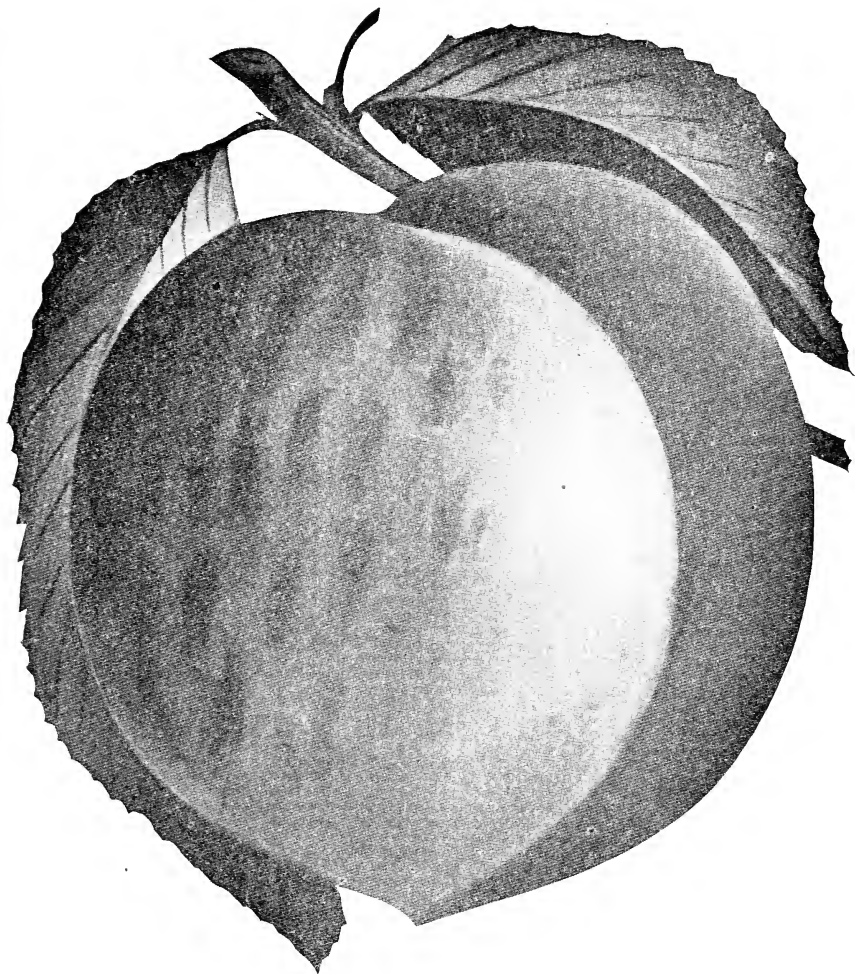


Young's No. 2

NO. 2.—Medium to large, roundish; yellow, overspread with very dark red, with a thick leathery skin, which makes it an ideal shipping peach; flesh rich, salmon, with peculiar Apricot flavor; seed small, flesh separating from it freely.

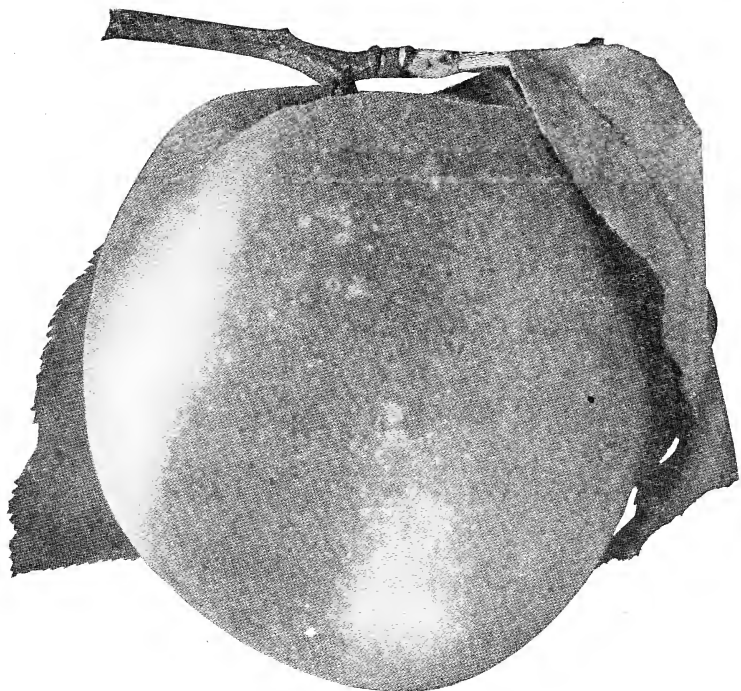
NEW PROLIFIC.—A new peach from Michigan; prolific; of finest quality, ripening about with the Elberta; yellow with a blush; rich, juicy, fine quality. F.

STUMP THE WORLD.—Large to very large, handsome, creamy white with a red blush next the sun; rich, excellent flavor. August. F.



HIELEY (Early Belle)

HIELEY (Early Belle).—This seedling of Belle of Georgia, one of the best of all peaches of North China type, the kind that are among our most hardy, is much like its parent in size, color and beauty, having the same vigor of tree and hardiness of fruit buds, but ripens its fruit nearly a month earlier, thus giving us a large, rich, creamy white peach, with rich blush on sunny side, at a season when in former years we had only small semi-cling varieties of poor quality. Early Belle is as large as Stump, as beautiful as Old Mixon, of fine quality and a good shipper.

**ELBERTA**

ELBERTA.—Large, golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Crawford and Chinese Cling. Ripens about middle of July. F.

LADY INGOLD.—Described by the introducer as being medium to large in size; beautifully covered with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, sweet; one of the best. First half of July. F.

GRACE.—Ripens last of July; creamy white with red blush; when fully ripe you cannot eat it without being reminded of the peaches and cream you ate when a boy; words are inadequate to describe all the delicious flavor blended in this one peach; freestone; free from rot. Originated by Paul Edmundson, near Guilford College, N. C.

GEORGE IV.—Large, red, rich, juicy, high flavor. 15th to 20th of July. F.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY.—Large to very large; yellow with a fine red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Fine for market. Last half of July. F.

MOUNTAIN ROSE.—Large, red, juicy, fine flavor. July. F.

OLD MIXON FREE.—Large, juicy, red, rich, vinous. First of August. F.

OLD MIXON CLING.—Large, nearly red, very juicy and rich, one of the finest cling-stones in cultivation. First of August. C.

CHINESE CLING.—Very large, yellowish white, streaked and shaded with pale red; very juicy and fine. First of August. C.

TIPPECANOE.—Large, yellow, red cheek; very fine. Last of August. F.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Large, yellow, red blush; very fine. Last of August. F.

CHAMPION.—Large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, juicy and sweet. Hardy. Aug. 1st.

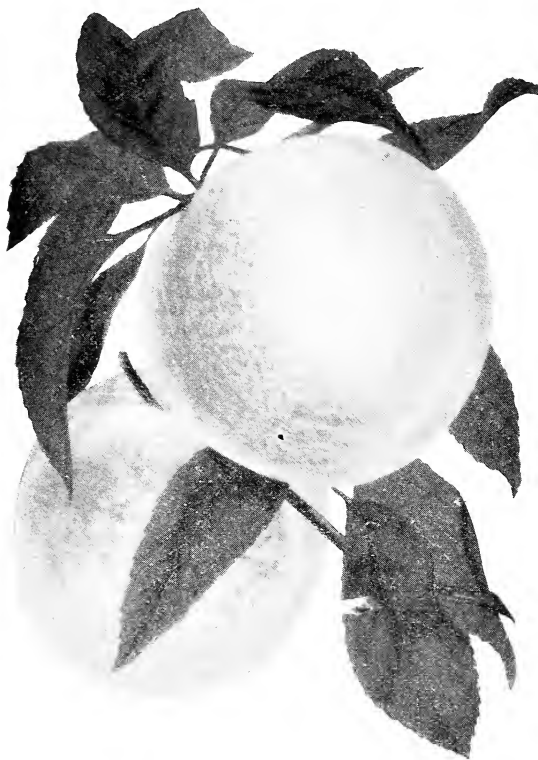
EMMA.—Large, golden yellow; red cheek; yellow flesh, fine grain, juicy, fine flavor; prolific, good shipper; a very attractive market fruit. Middle of August. F.

STONEWALL JACKSON.—A seedling from the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., 1863. Size very large, orange yellow, nearly round; flesh firm; free stone. Aug. F.

LARGE NEWINGTON CLING.—Large to very large; red, juicy, rich. Last of August. C.

GEORGIA PRESS.—Large dark color, flesh nearly white; juicy, acid, but very good when fully ripe. August. C.

STEADLEY.—A very large peach of extra fine quality, and very popular. September.



CHAMPION (One-fourth natural size)

SALWAY.—One of the finest late peaches; a native of England; very large and handsome, deep yellow, with a red blush on the sunny side; rich, juicy, and high vinous flavor; fine for market. September. F.

HEATH CLING.—Large to very large; white, with a red blush next the sun; flesh white, firm, juicy, rich, and one of the best for preserving. September. C.

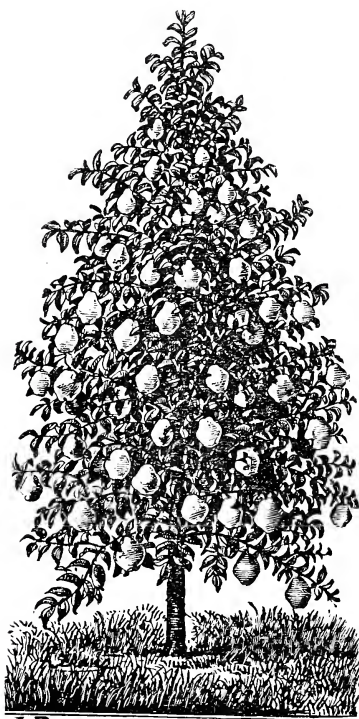
EATON'S GOLDEN CLING.—Large, golden yellow; juicy, rich, and very good. The best canning and preserving peach in cultivation. A native of Granville County, N. C. Last of September. C.

WONDERFUL.—Very large, late, handsome, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quite excellent, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; pit small; valuable for canning or preserving. Second week in October. F.

THE ELLINGTON.—During November, 1902, our attention was called to peaches which Captain Ellington, President of the Greensboro National Bank, had gathered from his garden; being so late we were inclined to look upon them as a freak of nature, but when we found them again hanging on the tree late in November, 1904, we were bound to take off our hat and acknowledge an introduction to a peach of first-class quality, lengthening the peach season fully one month.

CONNET'S LATEST.—This peach is of the famous Connet list of peaches. Yellow freestone; measuring 7 to 8 inches in circumference; of the finest quality, with a rich, peachy flavor; ripening with the very latest. First year it bore a crop it ripened November 14th. During very hot, dry fall it will ripen sooner.

ALBRIGHT'S LATE.—Full medium size, creamy white, with a fine blush of crimson on the sunny side; flesh white to the seed, which is very small; juicy, rich, vinous flavor; fine for preserving or table use. October. C.



1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KEIFFER PEAR TREE.

PEAR TREES

S., for standard; D., for dwarf;
S. and D., standard and dwarf.

LECONTE.—Fruit large, poor quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright grower and its beautiful fruit and foliage makes it quite ornamental. Blights. Ripe in August in North Carolina.

GARBER.—This is another of the Oriental Pears. Equally as hardy as the Keiffer; of the same class of pears. The growth and appearance is very much like the Keiffer. Ripens between Leconte and Keiffer.

KEIFFER'S HYBRID.—Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with bright vermilion cheek; very juicy with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. To some it is very good. A very young and prolific bearer.

MAGNOLIA.—Of the Oriental class; originated in South Georgia. Described as large to very large, broad to roundish; surface smooth, yellow russet; tinged with red and brown on sunny side; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality good; prolific bearer, dwarfish grower. Three to four weeks later than the Keiffer.

EARLY HARVEST PEAR.—Tree robust and free from blight; medium to large; fair quality; color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest and is justly classed as a market pear. S.



KOONCE.—New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, handsome, a good shipper; profitable tree; vigorous, upright and free from blight.

WILDER.—Small to medium, bell shaped, yellow ground, firm, grained, tender, sub-acid, vigorous. Early and annual bearer.

OSBAND'S SUMMER.—Medium, pale, yellow, juicy, rich, fine. S and D.

BARTLETT.—Large yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh very fine grained, buttery, sugary, slightly sub-acid, with a highly perfumed vinous flavor. Succeeds best as a standard. Bears early and abundantly. August. S. and D.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET.—Described as unusually productive; bearing in clusters, commencing to fruit young; strong, luxuriant growth; large dark leaves until late in the season when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson; with branches bending under the loads of Golden Russet pears is a thing of beauty. The fruit is medium size, flat or apple shaped. October.

DUTCHESS DE ANGOLEME.—A remarkably large and fine pear, quite valuable for market. Fruit very large, dull greenish yellow, sprinkled with russet dots; flesh white, juicy, buttery, rich, excellent flavor; succeeds best as a dwarf on the Quince stock. September. D.

SECKEL.—Without doubt the finest flavored pear in cultivation, and one of the hardiest and most free from disease. Fruit small to medium size, yellowish brown, red cheek, juicy, rich, spicy, aromatic flavor. September. S. and D.

LOUISE BONNE DE JERSEY.—Large, yellowish, green, brownish red cheek; flesh very juicy, buttery, melting, rich. September. S. and D.

LAWRENCE.—Medium to large, yellowish green, with a shading of brown; rich, juicy, buttery, fine; healthy tree. November to December. S. and D.

WINTER NELIS.—Medium, greenish yellow, covered with russet; flesh juicy, rich, melting, sweet, excellent. October and December. S.

PLUM TREES

WILD GOOSE.—A valuable plum, not only for its good quality, but also for its hardiness, freedom from the destructive attacks of the curculio, its adaptation to all soils and locations, and its enormous productiveness; fruit large, red, very fair quality, juicy. July.

IMPERIAL WHITE GAGE.—Medium to large, greenish, yellow, with a white bloom; juicy, rich, most excellent flavor. July and August.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP.—Large, greenish yellow with a golden tinge next the sun, dotted with red; sweet, rich and delicious. August.

GENERAL HAND.—Very large, deep yellow; very good. August.

GERMAN PRUNE.—Long, oval, purple, blue bloom, very good. August.

DAMSON.—Common blue; very prolific and hardy; fine for culinary purposes. From middle to last of August.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON PLUM.—Much larger than the common blue Damson. Superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

WILLARD.—A new Japan variety, medium size, round; color dark clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow flesh, sweet, fair quality. Tree very distinct and hardy; will ripen ten days earlier than the Alexander peach and in the South, through Southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will ripen in May.

RED JUNE.—Large for so early a plum, ripening from ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree; color fiery red; quality good.

AMERICAN.—Described as a cross of the old Roberson and the Abundance; fruit three times as large as the Wild Goose; a glossy coral red, unsurpassed in beauty by any plum; bright, yellow flesh, moderately firm and very delicious. Season just after the Abundance. July 15th.

CHALCO.—Described as complete combination of the Prunus Simoni and Burbank; shape and color about the same as the old Prunus Simoni, but greatly improved; blooms later; fruit large, flat tomato shape; deep reddish purple; very sweet, rather firm; exceedingly fragrant, yellowish flesh; small seed, almost stemless; the fruit covers the older branches like the grains of corn on a large ear.

APPLE.—Named from its very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance, and keeping quality of the apple; very large, 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep reddish purple; very rich, highly flavored, and nearly freestone. Last of July.

PRUNUS SIMONI.—Large, tomato shaped, dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early; an uncertain bearer.

OGON.—Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality, freestone; ripe last of June; the earliest of its class, and the slowest grower.

BOTAN, OR ABUNDANCE.—Medium; round; pointed; skin yellow; washed with purple crimson with a bloom; juicy, sub-acid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

BURBANK.—Fruit of medium size; form roundish conical, tapering toward the end opposite stem; cavity regular, deep, abrupt, with peculiar leather-cracked marks; suture scarcely perceptible; stem stout, half-inch long; apex a mere point; smooth, with very little bloom; skin of medium thickness, tender, peeling easily from fully ripened specimens; melting, juicy; stone small to medium, pointed, clinging to flesh; flavor rich, sugary, resembling other Japanese plums; quality best. Ripe middle to last of July; a strong grower, and very young and prolific bearer. Another fine market variety.

KELSEY.—This is one of the first plums introduced from Japan. Has fruited all through the South. Fruit large, heart-shaped; greenish yellow; over-spread with redish, purple and blue bloom; flesh solid, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; pit small, freestone, adheres slightly. Valuable for canning and evaporating.

APRICOT TREES

ORANGE.—Medium; orange shape and color; good.

ROYAL.—Large; pale yellow, orange cheek; juicy, very good.

TURKEY.—Medium; deep yellow, marble with red; juicy, rich, sweet.

RUSSIAN APRICOTS

Brought to this country by a class of people called Mennonites, who settled in Nebraska and Dakota.

GIBB.—Tree hardy, a good bearer; fruit medium size, color yellow; flavor sub-acid, juicy. The best early variety. Ripening with the strawberry, it cannot help proving a great acquisition to the list of fruits.

NECTARINES

KIRKMAN'S MAMMOTH.—Very large and fine.

JULY EARLY VIOLET.—Medium; greenish yellow, red cheek; very good.

BOSTON.—Large; yellow, red cheek; juicy, rich, very good. August.

CHERRY TREES

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE.—Large, dark purple, tender, juicy sweet, and very choice flavor. One of the finest early cherries. First of May.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Very large, rich; sweet, delicious. May

BLACK HEART.—Large, tender, juicy, rich; sweet. May.

GOVERNOR WOOD.—Large, light yellow, marbled with red; fine. May

YELLOW SPANISH.—Large, very juicy, fine flavor. May.

GREAT BIGARREAU.—Very large, dark red, excellent flavor. Last of May.

NAPOLEAN BIGARREAU.—Very large, pale yellow, very fine.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

MAY DUKE.—Medium to large, red, sub-acid, rich, fine. May.

REINE HORTENSE.—Very large, red, sub-acid, juicy. June.

EARLY RICHMOND.—Medium, red, tender, juicy, rich acid. First of May.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—Large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. June.

LATE DUKE.—Large light red sub-acid, good. Last of June.

BALDWIN.—(New). Fruit very large, almost round, dark red, slightly sub-acid, the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Remarkable for earliness, quality, vigor, hardiness and productiveness. Particularly profitable in the West.

QUINCE TREES

ORANGE.—Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. Aug.

CHAMPION.—This new Quince has claims over the old Orange, by being larger, smoother, better quality, ripens later, a more upright and thrifty grower and more prolific.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC.—Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange, the most prolific of all known varieties.

FIG TREES

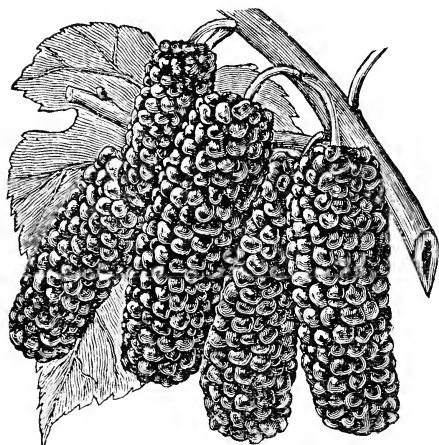
BROWN TURKEY.—A fine old variety.

MARSEILLES.—Large and fine; yellowish-white.

CLESTIAL.—Large, white, fine.

MULBERRY TREES

(Everbearing)



BLACK ENGLISH MULBERRY

LARGE BLACK ENGLISH.—

The most prolific mulberry in cultivation. It is the best and cheapest food for swine, especially for sows and pigs during the summer months. Fruit very large, and perfectly black when fully ripe; rich and delicious. Poultry feed on it ravenously, and a few about the house are desirable and profitable. Begins to ripen in May and continues until the middle of August. The fruit drops freely when ripe.

LARGE WHITE ENGLISH.—

Similar to the above except that it is nearly white when ripe, very sweet and rich, but does not bear quite so full nor last quite so long as the Large Black, and the tree not quite so hardy.

RUSSIAN.—Small black; bears very young.

NUTS

All nut bearing trees root very deep, hence they should be planted when the trees are small, or they are very hard to get to live.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET.—This variety is found over a large extent of country, and is easily grown if transplanted while the tree is small; bears at an early age, usually at eight years, often on some trees earlier; makes a handsome shade tree, and grows rapidly.

JAPAN GIANT DWARF CHESTNUT.—A dwarf grower, very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young—two-year old trees in nursery row often loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing and enormous size render them of great value wherever they succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the Southern and Border States. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy and peculiarly adapted to our Sunny South.



SIEBOLDIANA—(Japan Walnut)

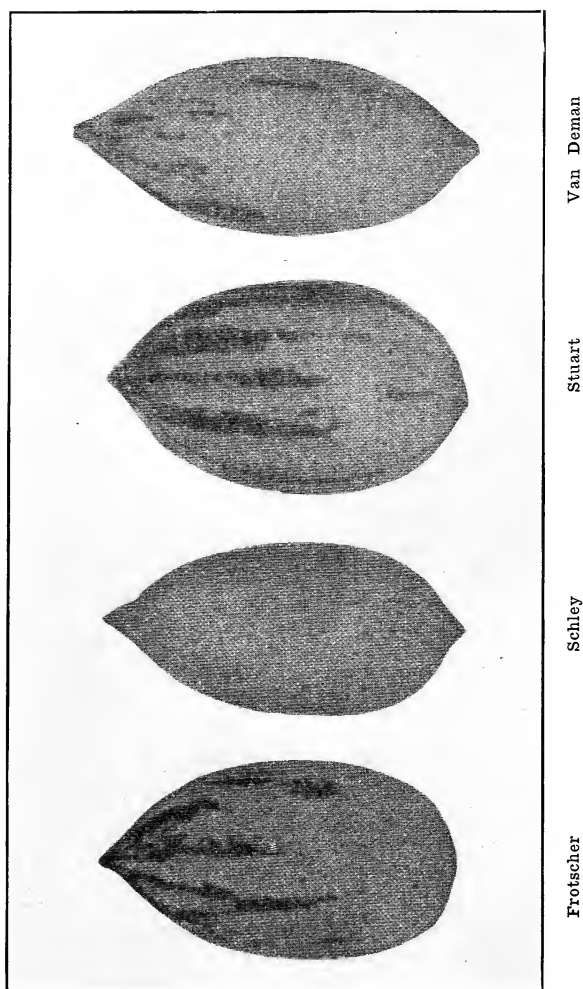
SIEBOLDIANA (Japan Walnut).—From the mountains of northern Japan. Larger than the *Condiformis*, the shell a little thicker; nuts produced in clusters; meat sweet, of the best quality; leaves large, green; tree vigorous, very hardy; young and prolific bearer.

ENGLISH WALNUT.—Fine grower, with handsome spreading head. The nut and its value is well known.

WALNUT, WHITE.—Nuts of this variety different from black, in being longer, oily, wood white.

JUGLAN'S CONDIFORMIS (Heart-Shaped Japan Walnut).—This is one of the finest nuts known, and yet very scarce, even in Japan where it originated. The nuts crack easily, and the kernel drops out whole. The flavor is sweeter and richer than the English Walnut, the tree hardier and very handsome.

PECANS.—Budded and grafted varieties. We have these grown in Florida and can ship direct from there. We describe a few of the leading varieties.



Stuart (Synonym: Castnera).—Average yield from 1889 to 1892, about one hundred and forty pounds a year. In 1892 the crop was about three hundred and fifty pounds, most of which was sold for one dollar per pound. This variety is a strong, upright grower. Size large to very large, averaging forty to fifty-five nuts to pound. Flavor and quality good. This was one

of the first varieties to be widely distributed, and in consequence has been reported as giving satisfactory returns over a wider climatic range than many other varieties of later introduction.

Schley (Synonym: Admiral Schley).—Size medium to large, ranging from forty-five to sixty nuts per pound. Form oblong-conical to long obovate, with conical apex. Shell very thin, cracking very easily. Flavor delicate, sweet and rich, quality very good.

Van Deman (Synonyms: Bourgeois; Duminie Mire; Mere and Meyer erroneously; Paragon, in part; Southern Beauty).—The original tree (now seventy or more years old) is now a beautiful, thrifty tree, and bearing large crops of nuts. Size large to very large, averaging forty-five to fifty-five nuts to pound. Flavor delicate, quality good. The variety is a strong, vigorous grower, with a large foliage. Productive and profitable.

Frotscher (Synonyms: Frotscher's Egg Shell, Egg Shell in Part, Oliver, Majestic).—Parent tree about fifty years old. Nuts medium to large, averaging from forty-five to sixty nuts per pound. A budded tree set out in Southwest Georgia in 1892 yielded nuts to the wholesale value of \$65.00 in 1905, notwithstanding the loss of a large portion of top of tree by a gale, and the sacrifice of many nuts by the cutting of budding and grafting wood therefrom. A strong, handsome grower.

Russell.—The parent tree, which stands on a city lot, crowded with other trees and vegetation, in poor soil, averages about 150 pounds of nuts a year. Size of nuts medium to large, averaging fifty-five to sixty-five nuts to pound. Thin shell. Flavor and quality good.

PECAN SEEDLINGS.—Our stock is from the best selected stock nuts. Trees bear at the age of ten to twelve years. A fine ornamental tree. Budded and grafted trees bear much younger.

GRAPES

CONCORD.—The most popular and reliable bunch grape; perfectly hardy; very productive and suited to nearly all situations; bunch large, compact; fruit large, black when fully ripe; melting and delicious. August.

IVE'S SEEDLING.—Bunch medium to large, compact; fruit medium to large; black, juicy, rich, sweet and high flavored. July and August.

MOORE'S EARLY.—An extra large black grape that has received from twelve to fifteen first-class premiums for extreme earliness; large size. Vines about as vigorous and hardy as its parent, the Concord.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—New, originated by the late Geo. W. Campbell, of Ohio, who tested it for several years before giving it to the public, and described it as a very strong grower, with thick, heavy mildew-resisting foliage; very prolific bearer; clusters large, shouldered compact, handsome; berries large, nearly round, often an inch in diameter; black, with a bright purple bloom; skin thin, tenacious; flavor rich, sweet, sprightly, vinous; flesh firm but tender. We received a basket of this grape from the originator, and they were the finest that we have ever seen. Ripening with the earliest.

WORDEN'S SEEDLING.—A fine early black grape, of fine quality; bunches large, berries large. Equally prolific as Concord and ten days earlier.

SALEM.—A very fine grape. Bunch large, fruit medium to large; red, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; strong grower, very hardy. August.



First year's growth

CATAWBA.—Bunch and fruit medium to large, dark amber color; juicy; succeeds best in poor soil. Sept.

DELAWARE.—Bunch and fruit rather small, light red, translucent, sweet, vinous, aromatic, first rate. July.

DIANA.—Bunch large, fruit medium, rich, vinous, juicy. September.

CHAMPION.—This grape is large black, and is one of the earliest in cultivation; ripens more than two weeks earlier than the Concord. Very hardy and comes into bearing very young.

WYOMING RED.—An early light red grape, with iron-clad vine and foliage; always yielding enormous crops. It ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though larger in bunch and berry, but pulpy, with a little foxiness, yet sweet and good. A valuable grape for market.

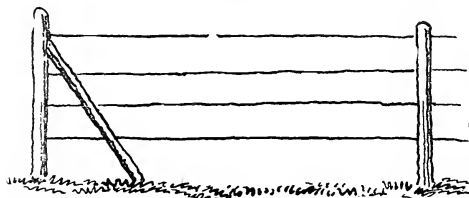


First year's growth, curved to cause vine to throw out strong growth from base to top

THE EATON.—A black grape, often measuring nearly an inch in diameter, with a dense blue bloom. The berry is for the most part juicy, not of a high quality; not so sweet as that of the Concord, but free or nearly so of the foxy flavor of that popular variety. You will readily sell all the fruit you can raise, as it is very showy.

DIAMOND GRAPE.—Bunches large,

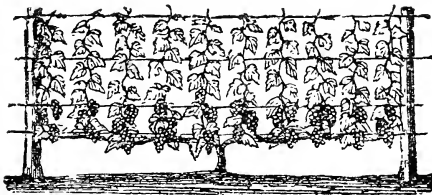
often shouldered and sometimes double-shouldered; berries medium, skin thin but tough; berries hanging well to the bunches, even when very ripe; flesh melting and very juicy, sweet to the center, and the foxiness peculiar to all our native varieties is in the Diamond almost entirely eliminated. It comes nearer to the quality we demand in a first-class exotic grape than any other native variety with which we are acquainted. The vine is a strong grower with heavy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.



Stayed Trellis

which we are acquainted. The vine is a strong grower with heavy foliage, and a very abundant bearer. The Diamond must assuredly come to the front as the first among the white varieties of our native grapes.

EMPIRE STATE.—Seedling of the Hartford Prolific, fertilized with the Clinton; bunches large, from six to ten inches long, shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval, color white, with very light tinge of yellow covered with a thick bloom; leaf thick, smooth underside; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet and sprightly, with a slight trace of native aroma; ripening very early and continuing a long time in use; vine very hardy, vigorous and productive.



MARTHA.—Bunch and fruit medium to large, greenish white, most excellent flavor. August.

LUTIE.—Originated in Tennessee; bunches medium to large; color dull red; flesh sweet, equal, to the best, a little foxy to the smell which is not perceptible to the taste. The great value of the Lutie lies in its hardness, ability to stand any kind of weather and not rot. All others have rotted badly in vineyards on account of damp weather, but the Lutie alone ripened sound. It is a rapid grower and extremely prolific; ripens one week ahead of Concord.

GREEN MOUNTAIN (Winchel).—Color greenish white, skin very thin; pulp exceedingly tender and sweet; contains but one to two seeds only, which separates from the pulp with the slightest pressure; quality superb.

THE NIAGARA.—Vine remarkably hardy, and an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shouldered, uniform, many weigh 15 to 20 ounces. Berries as large, or larger than Concord, mostly round, little greenish white, semi-transparent, slightly ambered in the sun; skin thin, but tough and does not crack; quality good, has flavor and aroma peculiarly its own; much liked by most people; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center; parts freely from the seed, and as it never makes the tongue sore, can be freely eaten by those who do not swallow grape seeds. Very hardy.

BRIGHTON.—A cross between the Concord and Diana Hamburg. It gives the best satisfaction. Bunches large, berries of medium size, dark red; flesh sweet, tender, and of the highest quality. Ripens one week earlier than the Delaware.

The Following are Known as the Muscadine Class

JAMES.—Grows in small bunches, from three to ten berries to the bunch, the berries being so large they often appear like solid bunch grapes. The largest berries often measure three and a half inches in circumference. Skin black, thin but tough. September to October.

SCUPPERNONG.—The great arbor grape. Best for cotton belt of country. Large yellowish white, sometimes sprinkled with red and patches of russet; rich, juicy, sugary, melting with a very musky, aromatic, highly perfumed, delightful flavor. August and September.

STRAWBERRIES

First of the small fruits in the months of April and May, comes the beautiful, wholesome and appetizing strawberry. The profits and pleasure which may result from its cultivation when properly conducted are enough to satisfy the highest expectations. Plant in March, April, September, October, and November on good ground well pulverized and enriched. Bone dust is the best and 1,000 pounds to the acre is not too much on a good loamy soil. Any kind of soil well drained, pulverized and enriched, will produce paying crops of berries. Set in three feet rows, fifteen inches each way for garden, leaving a pathway every third or fourth row. Keep in hills with runners cut, cultivate clean, mulch late in the fall, and uncover the crowns early in the spring. After fruiting spade in a light dressing of manure or bone meal.

Pistulate varieties (marked P.) have imperfect blossoms. Some of them are among the most productive varieties, as is proven by Bubach and Gandy, providing perfect blooming varieties, like the Sharpless, Lady Thompson or Clyde, are placed very near them.



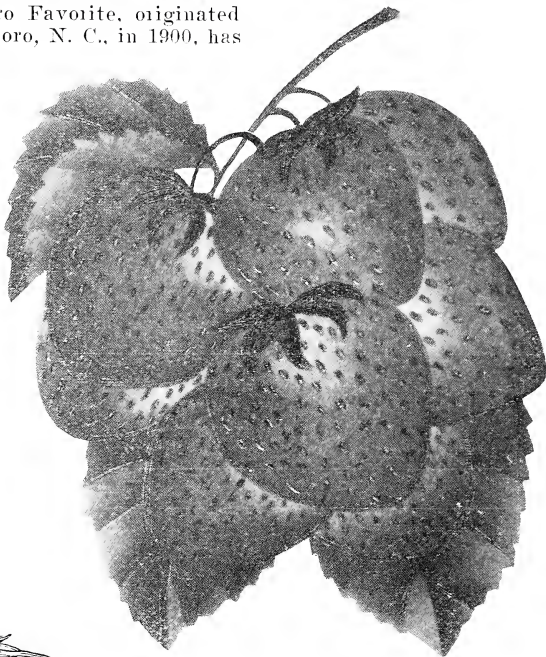
A rush for John A. Young's Greensboro Favorite Strawberries on the Greensboro Market May 18th, 1909.
Quality is what tells on the Greensboro Market.

GANDY, P.—Still holds its reputation as a late berry. It requires good cultivation and rich soil. The berries are of large, uniform size and shape, of bright crimson color, very handsome and showy, of good quality and very firm.

BUBACH, P.—This is a magnificent strawberry. While a vigorous grower, it does not make plants freely. You will find Bubach a valuable variety. In vigor of plant and yield of fruit it is remarkable. The fruit is large and handsome, in many instances being far above the average.

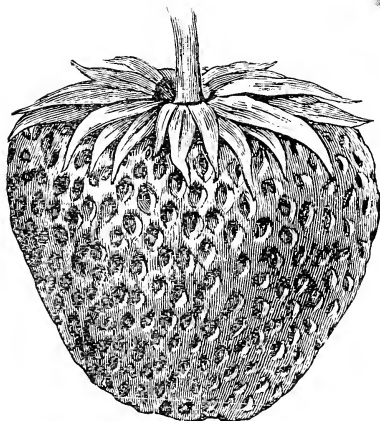
SHARPLESS.—Large, excellent quality, requires rich soil and careful cultivation for best results.

NEW STRAWBERRY—GREENSBORO FAVORITE.—The Greensboro Favorite, originated by R. G. Thomas, Greensboro, N. C., in 1900, has been tested for five years by the side of Lady Thompson, and other standard varieties, and has been found to excell them in every point of value, being medium size, regular form, color a deep, rich red. It is fully as large as the Lady Thompson, will bear more fruit, season ten days longer, and will sell for 25 per cent. more on the market. The plants are strong, deeply rooted, enabling it to bear when other varieties are cut short by dry weather. It has long stems, holding the fruit well up off the ground, enabling the



GREENSBORO FAVORITE

(One-fourth natural size)



LADY THOMPSON

fruit to mature and ripen all over at the same time, thus making it possible to gather the fruit twenty-four hours earlier than varieties with the same degree of ripening, laying on the ground, making them last twenty-four hours longer when put on the market. Summing up the good qualities, we have a berry that is medium to large size, excellent flavor, splendid color, strong plant, strong fruit stalk, a variety with great keeping qualities. It is safe to say this berry is worth double any other berry on the market. A five-year

test proves this. Introduced, and for sale only by us.

SEAFORD, P.—A new berry of great promise. Early, large, solid red meat. A great shipper. Strong, healthy plants. I expect much from this berry.

BISMARCK.—Resembles Bubach in general appearance, but is a more robust grower, and is even more productive. The berries are very fine, being extra large, firm and solid, coloring all over a brilliant scarlet; of excellent quality. In form it is obtuse-conical and very seldom cockseomed. A decided improvement upon Bubach, and valuable for any purpose. Mid-season.

LADY THOMPSON.—This is the North Carolina variety which, by the astonishing prices the berries brought on the northern markets, created such a stir among fruit growers. Medium to large; very hardy and prolific.

HEFLIN AND HANBACK'S NO. 3.—Vigorous growth, hardy; large size; enormous productiveness; firm, uniform shape; desirable glossy crimson color. Superior quality and its ability to produce large fine berries on thin soil, are some of the claims of its introducer.

RASPBERRIES

OHIO.—(Cap.) A strong grower; hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL.—Hardy and a strong grower. It is a difficult variety to propagate, hence owing to this and the great demand, prices must be kept up. Order these very early.

CUTHBERT.—Red. One of the leading late market varieties and one of the best raspberries in cultivation. No other of its class has proved of such general adaptability, and it is grown successfully in nearly all parts of the United States and Canada. The canes are hardy and of strong rampant growth, with large, healthy foliage, and exceedingly productive. Berries large, dark crimson, quite firm and of good flavor.

HANSELL.

GREGG.

TURNER.

CURRANTS

RED DUTCH.

WHITE DUTCH.

WHITE GRAPE.

FAY'S PROLIFIC.—Large, red, one of the very best.

BLACKBERRIES

KITTATINNY.—Very large; black and sweet.

CRYSTAL WHITE.—Medium; very early; crystal white, sweet and fine.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Extra large size and quite early.

EARLY HARVEST.—Small; early; sweet.

SNYDER.—One of the hardest; large and fine.

GUILFORD.—Grows wild in Guilford County, N. C. Very large; sweet and without the hard core found in most varieties; medium; early.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRIES.—The running or trailing dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet, equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia, and is a perfect success.

HARDY EVERGREENS



INDIAN CEDAR

INDIAN CEDAR (*Cedrus deodara*).—A cone-bearing tree, introduced from the Himalayan mountains. Of pyramidal form, reaching immense proportions. Foliage a beautiful shade of bluish green. This tree is well adapted to the Southern States and makes an exceedingly handsome lawn specimen.

PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*).—Of symmetrical, upright habit, with rich, dark foliage.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE (*Thuja occidentalis Ellwangeriana*).—Of compact, spreading habit, with light green, soft, heath-like foliage; distinct, pretty and very hardy.

IRISH JUNIPER (*Juniperus Hibernica*).—Of dense upright habit, with soft, silvery green foliage. Not entirely hardy at the north in exposed situations.

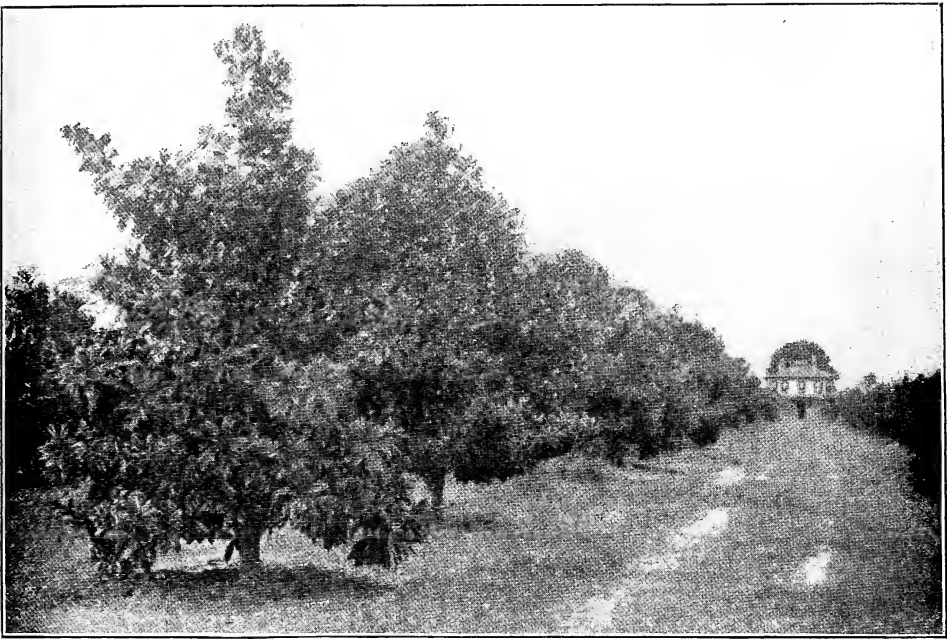
NORWAY SPRUCE.—One of the best evergreen trees; lofty, erect and symmetrical, the smaller branches drooping in the older specimens, which gives it a very graceful appearance. It is being extensively planted for protective screens; for lawn planting it is unsurpassed for its majestic beauty, but also for its extreme hardiness.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus strobus*).—The well known pine of the forest. Of lofty habit, with long, hair-like, light green needles and very hardy.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE (*Tsuga Canadensis*).—One of the most graceful and beautiful and, with all, among the hardiest of evergreen trees.



SPRUCE



MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA—As an Avenue Tree

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—The grandest, broad-leaved evergreen of the southern forests. Leaves large, bright shining above, usually coated with brownish hairs beneath. Flowers beautiful, large, often 8 or 10 inches across, waxy white, lemon-scented and produced throughout a period of two or three months. Our trees are nursery-grown and well-rooted.

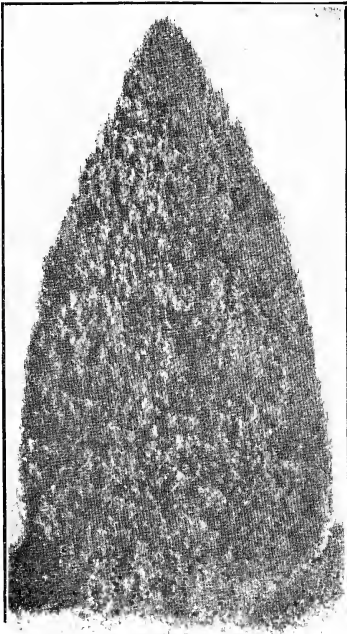


AMoor RIVER PRIVET

PRIVET (Amoor River). — A densely branched variety of rapid growth, with small evergreen leaves. The best hedge Privet known, and may be pruned in any desired form. Very ornamental when grown as an individual specimen. This is the best hedge Privet, either north or south.

**CALIFORNIA PRIVET**

CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—This is a very popular variety for hedges north and west. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. Amurense*.

**GLOBE ARBORVITAE**

GLOBE ARBORVITAE (*T. o. globosa*)—Forms a natural evergreen globe or ball without any trimming; very pretty and hardy.

HOLLY

ENGLISH OR EUROPEAN HOLLY.—Leaves of intense deep shiny green, with undulating, spine-tipped margins. Berries bright scarlet, which, combined with the glossy green leaves, make this a conspicuous plant for winter effect.

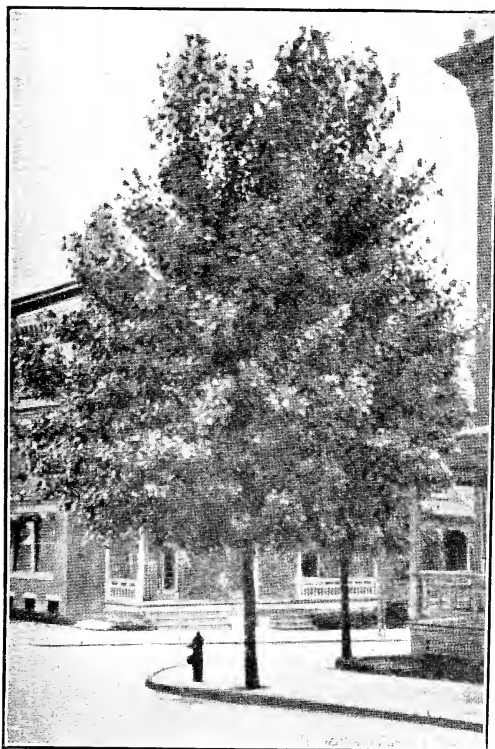
JAPANESE HOLLY.—A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

AMERICAN HOLLY.—In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

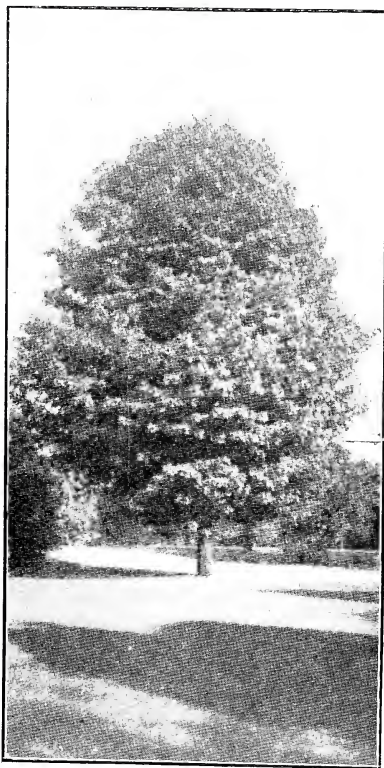
SHADE TREES

SUGAR, OR ROCK MAPLE.—A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

SILVER, OR WHITE MAPLE.—A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath. Attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.



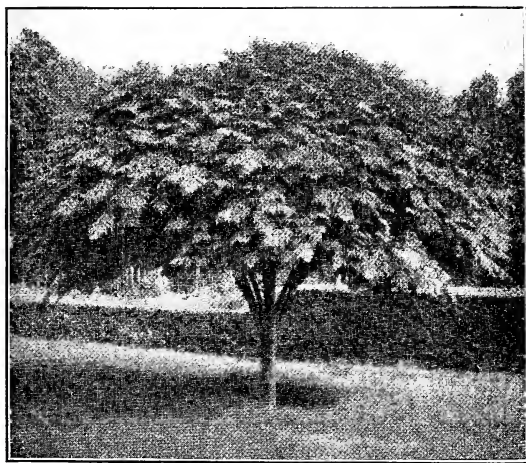
CAROLINA POPLAR



SUGAR MAPLE

NORWAY MAPLE.—An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Grows to height of 40 to 50 feet.

CAROLINA POPLAR.—A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.



TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.—A sub-variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense, spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella. It is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Blooms middle of April.

JAPANESE VARNISH TREE (*Sterculia platanifolia*).—A rapid-growing, smooth, green-barked deciduous tree, with large leaves; head round and medium sized. An excellent shade and ornamental tree.

AMERICAN WHITE ELM.—A native tree of rapid and stately growth. branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We have an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.

AMERICAN LINDEN.—A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small, fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Succeeds best in rich soil.

TULIP.—An ornamental tree of pyramidal shape and rapid growth. The foliage is bluntly four-lobed, bright bluish green, turning bright yellow in autumn. The flowers are greenish yellow, marked with deep orange, tulip-shaped. A handsome tree of clean growth, free from insects and diseases; one of the most desirable for park and lawn planting.

Tyaskin, Md.

Dear Sir:—Received the bill for the trees, and as soon as the trees come I shall send you the money, as I do not want any other trees but yours.

Yours truly,

B. F. White.

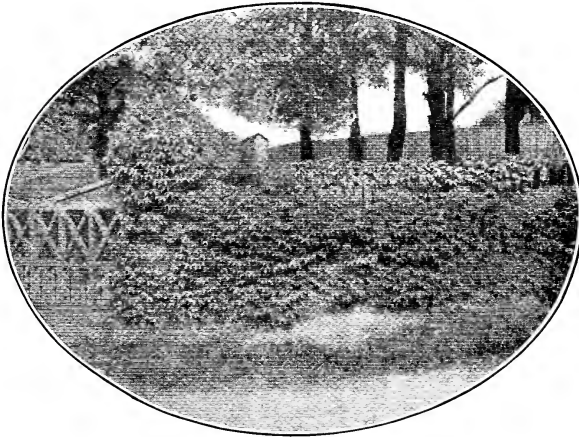
Vinton, Va.

Dear Sir:—The 45,000 strawberry plants were received O. K., and were planted as per your instructions and our agreement. The first 25,000 plants were as fine as I ever saw. We had a fine season for planting them, and I do not think one per cent. of them have died, and are now growing nicely. The last 20,000 planted have not done so well. We had several days of cool, dry weather on them immediately after planting, which has caused some of them to die. We had a fine rain yesterday and I think they will be O. K.

Yours very truly,

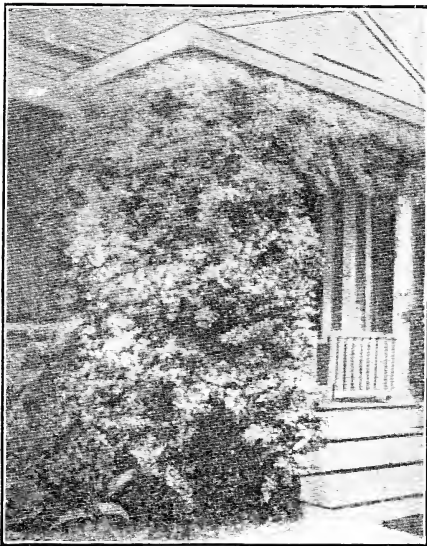
E. L. Wright.

HARDY SHRUBS



VIRGINIA CREEPER

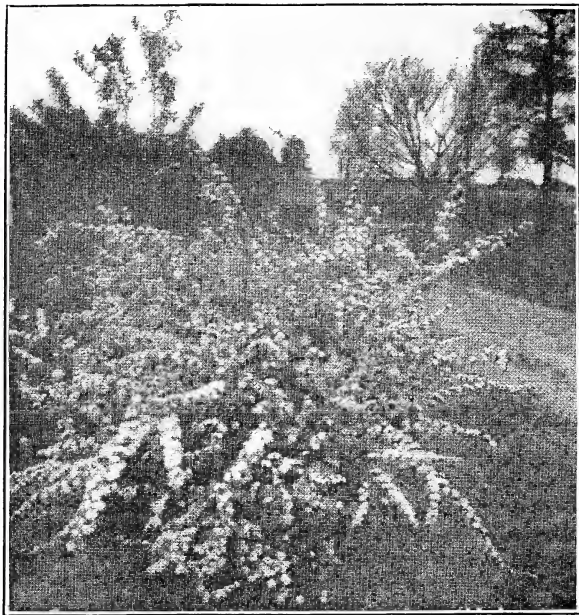
VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).—A hardy, rapid growing vine; leaves deciduous, dark green, five-parted, gorgeously colored red and scarlet in fall. A splendid vine for walls, arbors and porches.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA
(*Japanese Clematis*).—The finest of all vines for airy grace and beauty. It quickly grows to a height of 15 to 20 feet and spreads out in all directions. In August and September, when most other vines have ceased to bloom, it is completely covered with a sheet of fleecy white, made up of numerous pure white, star-like flowers on long stems, and so fragrant that the air is perfumed to a great distance. Its masses of delightful bloom remain until frost, and are succeeded by tufted seed-pods.

Dear Sir:—The trees came to hand last Tuesday all highly pleased with them. Yours very truly,

Kinsdale, Va.
O. K., and I am
E. L. Courtney.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEL

SPIRAEAS VAN HOUTTEL.—Branches long and arching; leaves dark green; flowers produced in clusters along the branches; hardy. A splendid plant for mass effects.

ANTHONY WATERER.—The finest of the Dwarf Spiraeas, and a grand acquisition. It excels all other Spiraeas in brilliancy of color—a purple-crimson—and is the most profuse and persistent bloomer of them all, bearing continuously large flat clusters of bloom throughout the whole of summer and autumn.

SPIREA PRUNIFOLIA (Bridal Wreath).—An old favorite and as beautiful as it is popular. Of strong growth, and in May and early June there appear along the branches, so thickly as to envelop them, dainty pure white, very double flowers. It remains in flower for a long time and its pretty glossy deep green leaves change to crimson and purple in autumn.

SPIREA THUNBERGII.—A charming, low growing shrub. It has slender pendulous branches, densely clothed with small dainty leaves which turn to brilliant colors in autumn. In spring it presents a cloud of white blossoms.

Taylor's Island, Md.

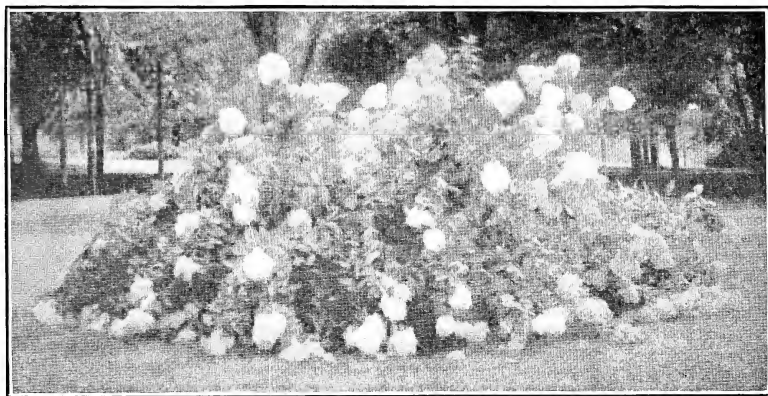
Dear Sir:—The trees I received from you last fall I planted this spring and they are doing real well; of the 500 there are only six dead. Every tree in my young orchard came from your nursery, and I am so well pleased that I shall buy of you when in need of anything in your line.

With kindest regards, I am,

Harry P. Spilman.

N. B.—I placed the order with your salesman, W. H. May, for 160 more peach trees, which I hope will prove as good as the former.

H. P. S.



HYDRANGEA—Bush Form

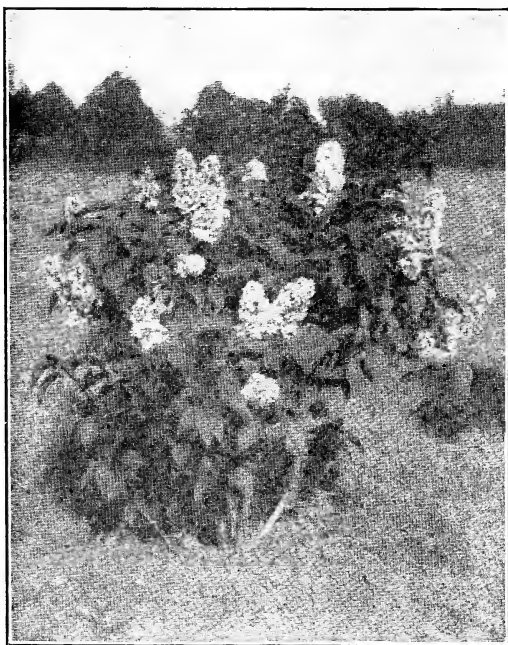
HYDRANGEA (*Paniculata Grandiflora*).—A very showy form, producing immense clusters of flowers a foot or more in length, white, becoming slightly rose-colored. One of the best shrubs in cultivation.



HYDRANGEA—Tree Form

**CRAPE MYRTLE HEDGE**

CRAPE MYRTLE.—This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

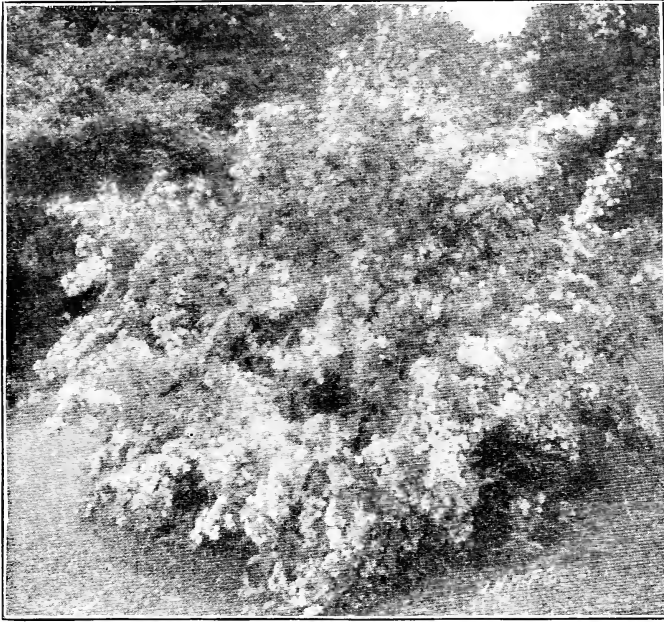
**SYRINGA****SYRINGA (Lilac).**—

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March.

Vicksburg, Miss.

This is to certify that I bought of the Greensboro Nurseries, at Greensboro, N. C., John A. Young, proprietor, 600 peach trees, which have borne and given entire satisfaction. Among the lot bought was the Greensboro Peach, which is the finest peach grown. I am now selling the Greensboro Peach at \$4.00 per bushel, while the Alexander Peach is only bringing me \$1.00 per bushel.

W. D. Cook.

**WEIGELA ROSEA****ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON**

ROSEA VARIEGATA (Variegated-leaved Weigela).—A grand shrub of rather dwarf, open habit and beautiful foliage, deeply margined with clear, creamy-white, distinctly defined. The foliage stands the sun well and is very showy. Altogether it is one of the finest of all variegated shrubs. In June it bears handsome, light pink flowers very profusely.

ALTHAEA (Rose of Sharon).—These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion from May until August. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts.

Monroe, La., August 1, 1903.

This is to certify that we bought of John A. Young, proprietor of the Greensboro, N. C., Nurseries, a lot of fruit trees in 1900, which have borne and given entire satisfaction.

Parker and Riggs.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, OR GREAT BAY

In writing of this grand native shrub, Mr. J. W. Manning truthfully and forcibly says: "Rhododendron maximum is being largely used for landscape work. Its foliage is the longest and showiest of any broad-leaved evergreen. Its hardihood is unquestioned, (it is a rare native as far north as Nova Scotia), and its late blooming habit extends the blooming season for a month longer than when the usual varieties only are planted. Its vigorous growth, sturdy habit and adaptability to a variety of soils, would, with its foliage alone, make it a valuable ornamental plant; but its crowning glory of showy flowers, borne in large clusters in magnificent profusion in late June and early July, renders it noteworthy among hardy plants. * * * As an ornamental plant it is one of the best.

Rhododendron maximum is at home under the shade of trees, where many other desirable shrubs will not thrive. For massing along wooded drives and paths of parks or private estates, no other plant is so effective in producing beautiful results. For massing about buildings it is also invaluable. The plants I offer are stocky, well furnished, with ball of earth, and of very superior quality in every way. They are heavy for shipment by express.

Dear Sir:—Upon my return home not long since, I found that my man here had carefully put out the trees you so promptly sent, and to all appearances they are doing well. And I write this to thank you for sending me such a nice lot of trees, and so many nice extras. You were very kind indeed. Wishing you well, I remain,

Yours truly,

Rev. R. G. Pearson.

Creek, N. C.

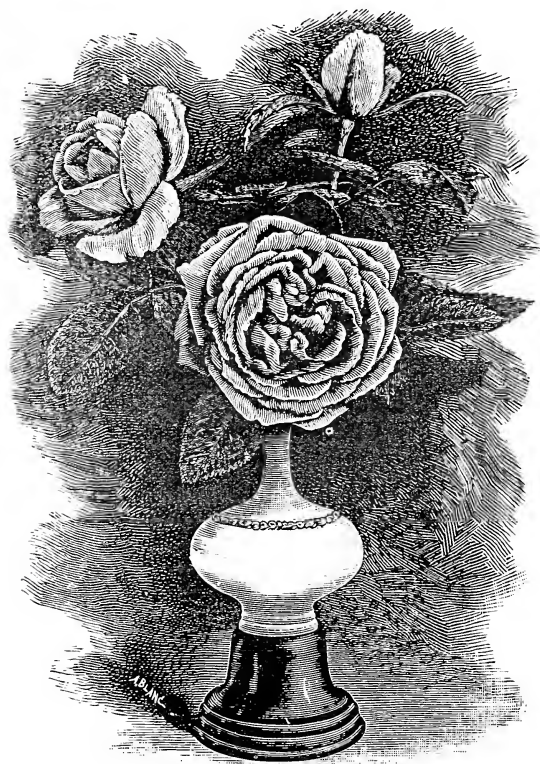
Dear Sir:—Last spring I bought something over one hundred apple trees of you, also a few other trees. I take pleasure in saying to you that not a single one died, and that I am well pleased with my bargain.

Respectfully,

W. E. Davis, Ex-Sheriff Warren Co.

ROSES

ROSES—EVERBLOOMERS



THE BRIDE

ADMIRAL DEWEY.
—Delicate, blush pink, shading to white.

THE BURBANK ROSE.—Hardy, strong grower; flower large, double cherry-crimson.

CORNET.—The sweetest, largest, and freest blooming Hybrid Tea Rose in cultivation; identical in form and size with Paul Neyron; peculiar color, in bud a deep, rich carmine, which lightens as the flower opens to a soft clear pink, with each petal distinctly edged with a silvery gray.

BRIDE.—Tea, lovely, pure white, very fragrant rose; adapted for forcing buds full double, possessing good characteristics.

JOHN HOPPER.—One of the most reliable Hybrid perpetuals ever grown; flowers large, regular and full; brilliant, changing to a bright, glowing pink, shaded with scarlet; very sweet and profuse bloomer.

ENCHANTRESS.—Blooms with astonishing freedom; large, double flowers, in immense clusters; creamy white; slightly tinted with buff in the center.

MAID OF HONOR.—Pink, free bloomer, darker than Bridesmaid.

MRS. ROBT. GARRETT.—Shell pink, five buds, strong stems, heavy foliage.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON.—Large, very full, perfect form, color bright, glowing crimson, rich and velvety.

GIANT OF BATTLES.—Glowing red flowers, very large and double.

PAUL NEYRON.—Hybrid, very large, dark pink, old favorite.

AMERICAN BEAUTY.—Large, glowing crimson, no more popular rose in the market; best suited for forcing.

BON SILENE.—Tea, crimson, very fine, highly-colored buds.



PAPA GONTIER

DEVONIENSIS (Magnolia Rose).—Beautiful, creamy white, large, very full, with Magnolia fragrance.

HERMOSA.—Old favorite; always in bloom, always beautiful; fine form, full color, the most pleasing shade of pink, soft, but deep.

THE QUEEN OF EDGELY (Pink American Beauty).—Soft, rich pink. In habit of growth, form of flower and foliage, in fact, in every particular, it is identical with American Beauty, of which it is a sprout, or offspring.

MARION DINGEE.—Deep, brilliant crimson, richest Tea Rose in existence.

KATHERINE MERMET.—Pink; large, full, well-formed, very beautiful in bud.

MADemoISELLE FRANCIS-CA KRUGER.—Yellow; large full flowers; a grand bedder.

GEN. R. E. LEE.—Orange-yellow; good grower, with elegant long buds on long stems; very profuse bloomer, coloring deeper and richer in cloudy weather; so peculiar and rich as to attract attention wherever seen.

PAPA GONTIER.—Large, long rose, with thick petals of dark carmine-crimson, inner petals a bright rosy-carmine and light up well at night.

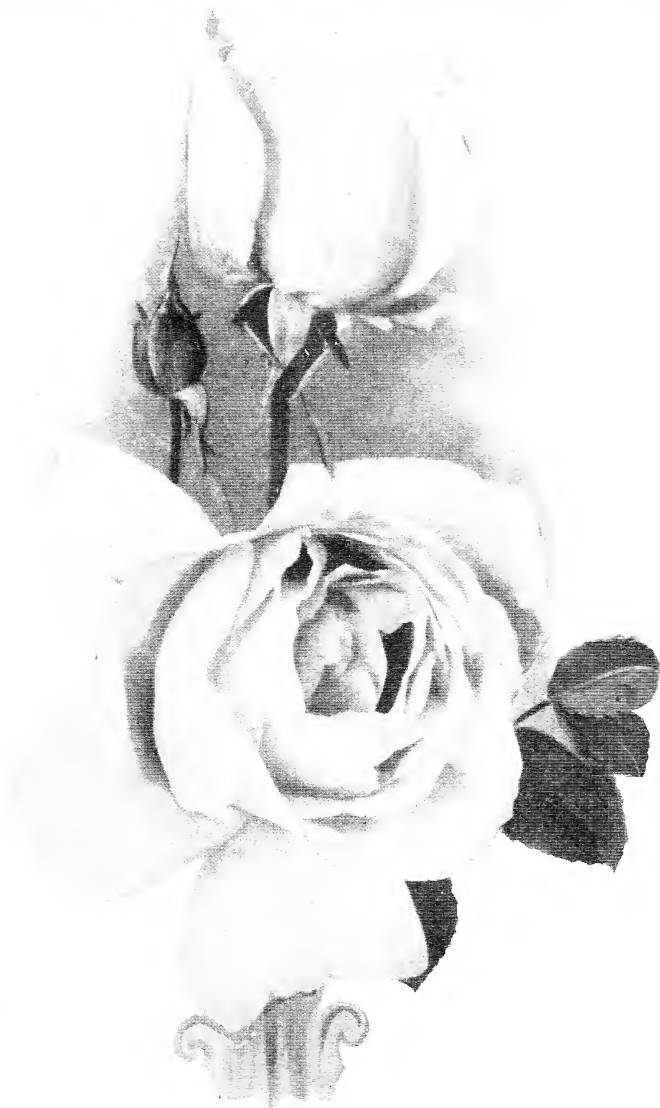
ETOILE DE LYON.—Fine, yellow, bedding for outside planting; very hardy, blooms freely, and every flower is a gem.

BRIDESMAID.—Strong grower, with handsome foliage; flowers a lively pink; very popular and a good seller.

MAGNA CHARTER.—Bright clear pink, finished with crimson; very sweet; flowers extra large, fine form and very double.



ETOILE DE LYON



KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA.—Strong, vigorous grower, large flower, pure white.

PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—Canary, golden yellow; flowers large beautifully formed.

WHITE PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—New, white, Tea.

MADAM LAMBARD.—Pink, good buds, rosy-bronze.

**HELEN GOULD**

HELEN GOULD.—Flowers as large as the American Beauty, resembling it in fragrance and color; full and perfectly double; buds beautiful, long and pointed; color warm, rosy-crimson. Perfectly hardy.

GEN. JACQUEMINOT.—Rich, velvety-crimson, changing to scarlet crimson; beautiful in bud or open; without a rival in fragrance and rich color.

BABY RAMBLER.—This is not a rambler as its name would indicate, but a little dwarf rose resembling the Crimson Rambler, that begins to bloom early in spring and blooms through the season, being a veritable little bouquet all summer; the very thing for window sill in pots.

MARIE VAN

HOUTEE.—Pale yellow, edges of the petals often rosy-tinted; very fine bloomer.

GEN. WASHINGTON.

—Brilliant crimson, rich and beautiful; flowers large and double.

MARIE GUILLOTT.

—Tea, white, tinted with lemon, large and good shape.

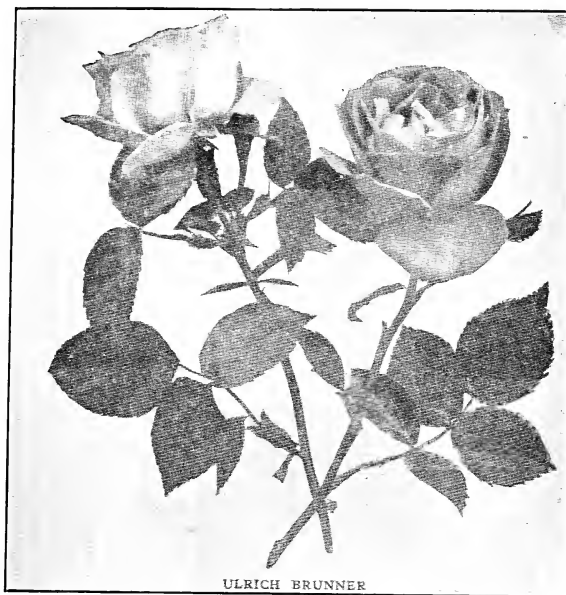
METEOR.—A rich, dark, velvety crimson; free bloomer and good grower.

SUNSET.—Tea, rich, golden-amber; intensely beautiful.

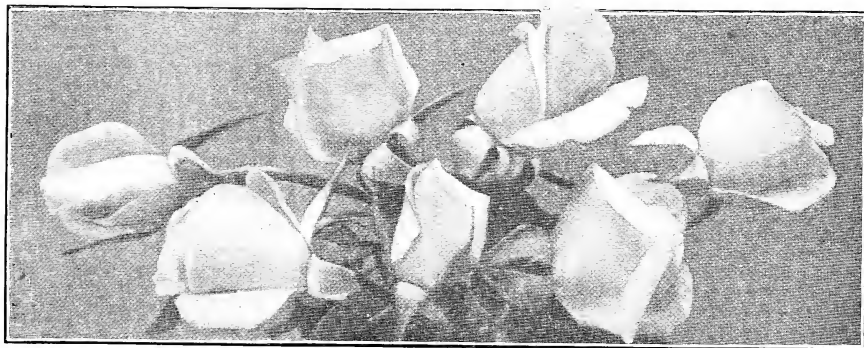
COQUETTE DES

ALPES.—Hybrid, profuse bloomer; in clusters, pure white, sometimes shaded with blush, large and fragrant.

**MARIE VAN HOUTEE**



ULRICH.—Splendid substitute for American Beauty, which does not do its best in the open air, with the same long stem and full double bloom; one of the best hardy, out-door roses.



SAFRANO

SAFRANO.—Tea, bright, apricot-yellow; very much esteemed.

Meridian, Miss.

This is to certify that ten years ago I bought of the Greensboro Nurseries, Greensboro, N. C., a lot of fruit trees which have borne and given entire satisfaction. Among the lot of trees was the Greensboro and Connet's Peach, which are the finest peaches of their season for market and general use.

Nate Semmes.

LA FRANCE.—Hardy; no variety can surpass it in delicate coloring, silvery-rose, shaded with pink.

MAMAN COCHET.—Pink, Tea; strong grower, large buds and flowers borne on long stems.

ROSES—CLIMBERS

CARMINE PILLAR
(The Butterfly Rose).—Hardy climber; very large flowers of the brightest possible rosy crimson, lasting for several weeks.

CLIMBING PAUL NEYRON.—A bright pink that no rose excels; true perpetual bloomer; the freest of all climbers.

EMPRESS OF CHINA.—New, hardy, and very free bloomer; flowers large from



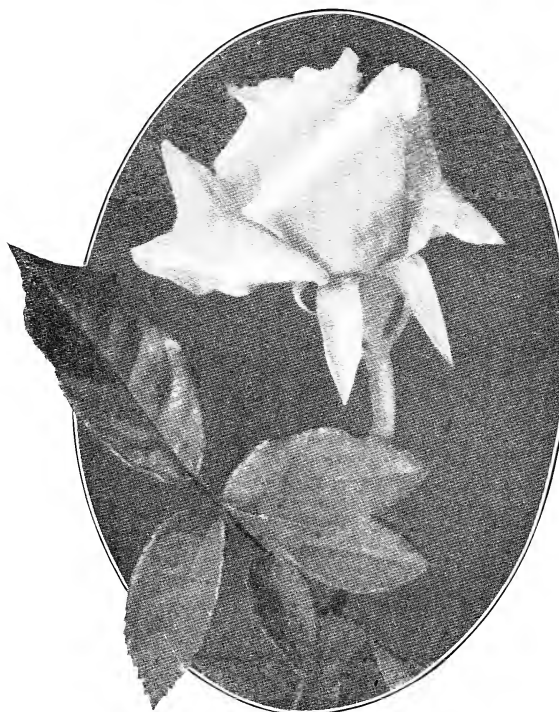
LA FRANCE

pointed buds, soft red, turning lighter as it opens; blooms from May to December in the open ground.

CLIMBING PEARL OF THE GARDEN.—Large, golden yellow; a profuse bloomer, producing 100 flowers to Marechal Neil one; hardy in the South; a most remarkable and the best yellow rose ever seen.

CLIMBING METEOR—Rich, bright red, persistent bloomer; makes a growth of 10 to 15 feet in one season; brightest colored of all roses.

MARECHAL NEIL.—A beautiful, deep, sulphur yellow; very full, very large, and exceedingly fragrant; the best known and finest yellow rose in existence.



WHITE MAMAN COCHET ROSE

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.—Bright, violet, crimson, large, double, and fragrant; not so free as some varieties.

RAMBLER.—Crimson.

RAMBLER.—Yellow.

RAMBLER.—White.

The last three are free bloomers; clusters, as many as 50 buds on one stem.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS

I give a few letters received from patrons. Cost of catalogue space forbids giving the many that I have received:

C. S. Worth, Esq., of Haymond, Hinds County, Mississippi, writes under date of May 7, 1897:

I have growing on my premises the Japan Walnut (*Juglons Sioboldi*) set out in January, 1893, being two years old when set out. In the spring of 1896 it bloomed, and in the fall matured several clusters of nuts. The nuts are as claimed for them in catalogue, being very rich and sweet. This year it is set full with clusters again. I think this a very promising nut for the South and is well worthy of a trial by every one.

Vicksburg, Miss.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have bought trees from the Greensboro Nursery, of Greensboro, N. C., at different times, and find them to give entire satisfaction, and recommend them to all who want to buy good trees true to name.

J. W. Hayes,
W. E. Beck,
J. J. Lurn.

Meridian, Miss.

This is to certify that I bought of John A. Young, proprietor of Greensboro Nurseries, of Greensboro, N. C., in 1900 an orchard, which has borne and given entire satisfaction. Among the lot was the Connet's Southern Early Peach, which is the finest peach grown.

R. A. Fedell.

Cuba, Ala.

This is to certify that I bought of Greensboro Nurseries, John A. Young, proprietor, of Greensboro, N. C., a lot of fruit trees which have borne and given entire satisfaction. Among the lot bought was the Greensboro and Connet's Peaches, which are the finest peaches of their season.

Dr. Vaughn.

Hernando, Miss.

Dear Sir:—In November I received from Mr. J. W. Caffey, your agent here, a lot of fruit trees and strawberry plants, all of which were in excellent condition, and as fine plants as I have had delivered by any agent.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Lem D. Cook.

Oak Ridge, N. C.

Mr. John A. Young, Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:—The trees received and planted. Many thanks. I never saw a finer lot, and the selection seems to be superb. Of the 100 trees sent me last spring only four or five died, and I think that was caused by bad plowing. Every tree in my young orchard came from your nursery, and I am so well pleased that I shall buy of you when in need of anything in your line. With kind regards, I am,

Yours truly,

Prof. T. E. Whitaker.

Columbia, S. C.

For the benefit of my neighbors, and others who contemplate purchasing fruit trees this year, it gives me pleasure to state that the trees I have purchased from the Greensboro, N. C., Nurseries are far superior to those supplied by any other. They are hardier, longer lived, and the fruit is of an infinitely superior quality. I have had trees from the nurseries of Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina, but they began to decline almost as soon as they began to bear, and the fruit was insipid and imperfect. I have Greensboro peach trees in my orchard now that were planted nearly thirty years ago, and are still prosperous and bear the most luscious fruit.

Respectfully,

J. F. Enson.

Pocomoke City, Md.

Postmaster, Greensboro, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Will you kindly hand this package to some prominent nurseryman of your town, and request him to inform me at as early a day as practicable the name or variety of peach it contains. A neighbor of mine, Mr. Cooper, bought some trees a few years ago of a representative of a Greensboro Nursery and the fruit has proved of an excellent variety. Mr. C., myself and a very many others want several hundred trees this fall, and unfortunately Mr. Cropper has lost or forgotten the name of the firm, hence we have adopted this method of obtaining the desired information.

If there are several nurserymen in your vicinity, perhaps it would be advisable to show the specimens to all of them. We are very anxious for the trees this fall, and hope you will have time to spare to see the parties in question and report results. Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I am hastily,

Yours very truly,

F. A. Adams.

Note.—Letter was handed to us and the peach was the Greensboro, which we introduced.

John A. Young.



PRICE LIST



The Greensboro Nurseries

JOHN A. YOUNG & SONS, Owners

GREENSBORO, N. C.

PRICE LIST.

Apples —Select, 4 to 6 feet.....	\$.50 each
Select, 3½ to 5 feet.....	.40 each
Select, 3 to 4 feet.....	.30 each
New—Bismark, Winter Banana, Lowe, 3 to 4 ft.	.60 each
Crab, 3 to 4 feet.....	.60 each
Peaches —Select, 4 to 6 feet.....	.30 each
Select, 3 to 4 feet .....	.20 each
Select, 2 to 3 feet.....	12.00 per 100
New—Oklahoma Beauty, Oklahoma Queen,	
Ellington and Grace .....	.50 each
Dwarf and Ornamental .....	.50 each
Pears —Select, 4 to 5 feet.....	.75 each
Select, 3 to 4 feet .....	.60 each
Dwarf, 2½ to 3 feet .....	.75 each
Dwarf and Standard—Early Harvest, Magnolia	1.00 each
Cherry —4 to 5 feet .....	.75 each
Plums —Except those named, 4 to 5 feet.....	.60 each
Except those named, 3 to 4 feet.....	.50 each
Chalco and Apple.....	.75 each
Apricots —American and Russian varieties.....	.60 each
Nectarines —3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each
Quinces —3 to 4 feet.....	.75 each
Japan Persimmons	1.00 each
Mulberries .....	.50 each
Grapes —Except named below.....	.25 each
Green Mountain, Lutie, Scupernong, James	
and Campbell's Early.....	.50 each
Strawberries —50c. per dozen; \$2.50 per 100.....	16.00 per 1000
Raspberries .....	.12 each
Currants —Except Fay .....	.25 each
Fay .....	.40 each
Gooseberries .....	.40 each

Dewberries — <i>Lucretia</i>	12 each
Blackberries	12 each
Asparagus —\$4.00 per 100, Rhubarb or Pie Plant	25 each
Nut Trees —English and Japan Walnuts, 2 to 3 feet	1.00 each
Pecans, large Shell Bark varieties, 2 to 3 ft.	2.50 each
Chestnuts, Japan Walnuts, 2 to 3 feet	1.00 each
Figs .....	.60 each
Shade Trees —Silver Maple, 6 to 8 ft., 75c.; 8 to 10 ft.	1.20 each
10 to 12 feet	1.50 each
Carolina Poplar, 6 to 8 ft., 50c.; 8 to 10 ft. ....	.75 each
Sugar and Norway Maples, 6 to 7 feet	1.40 each
Sugar and Norway Maples, 7 to 9 feet	1.60 each
Sugar and Norway Maples, 9 to 10 feet	2.00 each
European Larch, 6 to 7 feet	2.00 each
Mountain Ash, 6 to 7 feet	2.00 each
Oak, English, 5 to 6 feet	2.00 each
Umbrella, Texas, 4 to 5 feet	1.40 each
Cutleaved Birch	2.00 each
Willow— <i>Babylonica</i> (Common Weeping) 4 to 6 ft.	1.25 each
Willow— <i>Rosemary</i> , 3 to 4 feet	1.25 each
Willow— <i>Kilmarnock</i> , 3 to 4 feet	2.00 each
Willow— <i>Teas Weeping Mulby</i>	3.00 each
Willow— <i>Magnolia Acuminata</i>	1.75 each
Willow— <i>Magnolia Fuscata</i> , 1 to 2 feet	2.50 each
<i>Salisburia</i> (<i>Maiden Hair Tree</i>) 4 to 5 feet	2.00 each
Linden, 6 to 8 feet, \$1.50; 8 to 10 feet	2.00 each
Evergreens — <i>White Pine</i> , <i>Balsam Fir</i> , <i>Silver Fir</i>	1.25 each
Norway Spruce, Hemlock, Irish Juniper	1.25 each
American <i>Arborvitae</i>	1.00 each
Golden Globe <i>Arborvitae</i> , 1½ to 2 feet	1.50 each
Siberian <i>Arborvitae</i> , 1½ to 2 feet	1.50 each
Pyramidall, 2 feet	1.50 each
Deodora Cedar, 1½ to 2 feet	2.00 each
Lawson Cypress, 2 to 3 feet	1.25 each
<i>Magnolia Grandiflora</i> , per ft., 2 to 3, \$1, 3 to 4 ..	2.00 each
Hedge Plants —Privet, Armour River, 25c. each	12.00 per 100
Privet, Armour River	80.00 per 1000
Privet, California, \$10.00 per 100	60.00 per 1000
Enonymous, 50c. each	30.00 per 100
Holly —European	2.00 each
Shrubs — <i>Snowballs</i> , <i>Calacanthus</i> , <i>Hydrangea</i> , <i>Deutzia</i> , <i>Lilac</i>	1.00 each
<i>Altheas</i> , different colors, single or double	1.00 each
<i>Weigelia</i> and <i>Wisteria</i>	1.00 each
<i>Clematis Jacmanii</i>	1.00 each
<i>Clematis Henri</i>	1.00 each
<i>Clematis Ramona</i>	1.00 each

Clematis Paniculatta Grandiflora.....	.60 each
Camelia Japonica	4.00 each
Cape Jasmine	1.50 each
Hydrangea Tree	1.25 each
Tube Rose Bulbs—Per dozen.....	1.00
Hyacinths .....	.40 each
Roses—Except named .....	.60 each
Gen. R. E. Lee, American Beauty, Marechal Neil	1.00 each

When height is given the lower number goes in and the higher number goes in next grade above. So if you want shade trees fully 10 feet high order the 10 to 12 feet size, and so on.



